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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Series

Volume II, 1962/1884 (Saka)

[*April 30 to May 11, 1962/Vaisakha 10 to 21, 1844 (Saka)*]

FIRST SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Friday, the 11th May, 1962/Vaisa-Kha 21, 1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh (Rajgarh).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Second Locomotive Factory

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*646. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:** / **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a second locomotive factory in our country;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been finalised; and

(c) if so, whether any site has been selected and where is that site?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A factory for the manufacture of Diesel Locomotives is being set up.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Varanasi in U.P.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In view of the fact that the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory has exceeded its target of production, may I know whether the Chittaranjan factory will be enlarged for further development?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir; we have plans for manufacturing electric locomotives at Chittaranjan.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister has just now stated that the site for the proposed locomotive factory has been finalised in Varanasi. What is the proposed target for production in this locomotive factory?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: In the initial stages the target of output is 150 locomotives a year. Later on we hope to expand to 250.

Shri Mohsin: May I know whether the Government have examined the fact that at the Hubli Railway Workshop in Mysore State locomotives could be produced at a lower cost because the labour there is very cheap?

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is not cheaper than at Varanasi.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have no intention of producing locomotives at the Hubli workshop.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What varieties of locomotives are proposed to be manufactured in this factory?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: High power diesel locomotives mainly for hauling goods traffic.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: In view of even these 250 locomotives falling too short of our demand why do the Government not expand the factory so as to meet all our requirements, if need be even export requirements?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have got to start at some stage. If it is necessary to expand it further, we shall do so

डा० गोविन्द दास : जो नई फैक्ट्री बनने वाली है, उसको न बना कर क्या यह बात ज्यादा मुनासिब नहीं होगी कि जो फैक्ट्रियां अभी हैं और जहां इस प्रकार की मशीनें तैयार हो सकती हैं, जैसे चित्तरंजन का कारखाना या जबलपुर के कुछ कारखाने, उन्हीं को बढ़ा कर यह काम कराया जाए क्योंकि नई फैक्ट्री को बनाने में और ज्यादा खर्चा होता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो बहस में पड़ गए हैं। पूछा यह गया है कि दूसरी फैक्ट्री क्या खोलने की कोई प्रोपोजल है। उन्होंने कहा कि वाराणसी में आ रही है।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं माननीय सदस्य को बता दूं कि वाराणसी में एक लोकोमोटिव कम्पोनेंट्स वर्क्स, लोकोमोटिव इंजिन के पुर्जे बनाने का कारखाना मौजूद है और उसी को इस काम के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। उसको कुछ थोड़ा और बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूं कि जो कारखाना वाराणसी में बनने जा रहा है उसमें लगभग कितने आदमी और भर्ती होंगे।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : वह तो काम के ऊपर मुनहसर है। जैसे जैसे काम बढ़ेगा आदमी बढ़ाते जायेंगे। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बता दूं कि इस प्राजैक्ट के ऊपर लगभग १२.७ करोड़ रुपया खर्च होने का अंदाजा है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I wanted to know the employment potential.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जैसे जैसे काम चलेगा, तो पता चलेगा।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : दो ढाई हजार की उम्मीद तो है ही।

Shri Priya Gupta: Before taking up this organisation at Varanasi did Government decide as to what is to be the output per year and what is the present output?

Mr. Speaker: That question has been answered.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The present output is nil.

Shri Priya Gupta: I mean proposed.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I said before the annual production would be 150 locomotives which later on will go up to 250.

Shri Priya Gupta: I could not get a reply to my question. The yardstick is laid down for each unit. He can easily say what is the staff required categorywise, skilled, unskilled and supervisory.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I cannot say off hand.

Shri Priya Gupta *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: If he says he is not able to say, how can I compel him to say what he does not know? Is there any way by which I can do that?

Shri Nambiar: There is no remedy for ignorance.

Air Services by Private Operators

*647. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from private operators for starting air services in the country;

(b) how many of them have been granted permission to run such service; and

(c) what are the routes for which permission has already been granted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) 14 applications were received during 1961-62.

(b) and (c). Under the existing regulations, permission is not granted for operation of regular air services on specified routes. Holders of non-scheduled permits are, however, entitled to operate non-scheduled flights between any two points which are not served by one of the two Corporations, provided they fulfil other conditions, laid down in their permits.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know what are the conditions to be fulfilled for the acceptance of applications?

Shri Mohiuddin: There are a number of conditions laid down. One of the important conditions is that no two points can be touched by the applicant which are served by the IAC or the other corporation.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether these applications are processed by any committee, and licenses are granted on their recommendations?

Shri Mohiuddin: They are processed by the department.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether it is a fact that an application in the name of Salkamar has been pending long for the consideration of Government and if so, what is the reaction of Government?

Shri Mohiuddin: That has been rejected a long time ago.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Are the Government aware of the fact that many air routes run by private operators overlap the IAC routes and being competitive in rates in freights and fares, cargo and passengers find their way into the private routes causing loss to the IAC?

Shri Mohiuddin: There are no direct services run by private operators which touch the points served by IAC. There are, of course, certain points which, as hon. Members know, are within a short distance of scheduled aerodromes.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is it the policy of Government to help private operators to go into routes where Government find it un-remunerative to run the lines or Government have not intention to operate these lines?

Shri Mohiuddin: That was the purpose of allowing the private operators to remain since 1954 when the nationalisation took place. In the first instance, the Indian Airlines did not have sufficient aircraft to serve all the points where services are required, especially the difficult points in the Eastern region. Even now certain points in eastern regions where IAC does not go, are served by private operators.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know by what date the private operators would cease to function in this country?

Shri Mohiuddin: It is hardly possible for me to give any date.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know by what means the Government of India is going to ensure that the aircraft of these private operators and comports of passengers is maintained at the same level as the IAC, because these operators operate at all times at all odd hours and do not give any comfort to passengers as IAC do?

Shri Mohiuddin: As far as safety is concerned, we have got a very efficient and very strong Aeronautical Inspection Department to check every item of repairs or overhauls as they are required according to the rules. As far as comfort and so on the passengers is concerned, hon. Member may remember that these are non-scheduled operations.....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it not regular?

Shri Mohiuddin: That was the point when the Bill was brought here last time and hon. Member opposed it. When they are allowed to operate scheduled services, perhaps more comfort can be given to passengers.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it a fact that in the light of the recent amendment of the Act, some of these non-scheduled services which have been given licences in the past are now going to be converted into regular scheduled operators?

Shri Mohiuddin: This question has not yet been taken into consideration.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government are aware of the

charges made against these private operators in the food dropping operations in NEFA and, if so, what steps Government have taken to enquire into the malpractices indulged in by them?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have not received any charges about food dropping in NEFA recently. The charges were those which were referred to the Katju Committee, which hon. Members know very well.

दिल्ली में जल सम्भरण

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*६४८. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्डन नदी से दिल्ली में पीने के पानी की कमी को दूर करने की जो योजना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के इंजीनियरों ने प्रस्तुत की थी उसे कार्यान्वित करने में क्या रुकावटें हैं ;

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार ने इस योजना की जांच की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस योजना के स्वीकृत होने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो पानी की कमी को दूर करने के लिये कौनसी वैकल्पिक योजना है और यह कब तक सफलतापूर्वक क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (डा० सुशीला नैयर) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के इंजीनियरों ने अभी तक कोई विस्तृत योजना प्रस्तुत नहीं की है । यह उनके परीक्षणाधीन है । इस योजना को शीघ्र भेजने के लिए निगम ने उन्हें स्मरण करा दिया है ।

(ख) से (घ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते हैं ।

I shall also read the answer in English.

(a) No detailed scheme has been presented by the engineers of the U.P. so far. It is under their examination. They have been reminded by the Corporation to expedite its submission.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any intermediate step has been taken to meet the shortage of water in different parts of Delhi?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The water works at Okhla is supplying water to large parts of South Delhi. The water there is not considered very safe because of the contamination of some dirty water *nullahs* in the Jumna above that water works. For this reason it has been proposed to get 15 cusecs from the Hindon river above this contamination source and take it through to the water works. The U.P. engineers have agreed to this, provided some deep tube wells are sunk and they are given the water. This is the scheme which they are examining. There is no other scheme that is being thought of.

Shri S. C. Samanta: A year back the scheme appeared in the newspapers and it was said that it is being examined by the U.P. engineers. What are the causes of the delay?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The hon. Member is quite right. The last meeting between the Corporation engineers and the U.P. engineers took place in March, 1961. I am not aware of the reason why it has been delayed so much, but the U.P. Government has been reminded to expedite, it and we are expecting some reply from them very soon.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस योजना के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का क्या रुख है ? क्या वह पूरा सहयोग दे रहे हैं ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जी, उत्तर प्रदेश वालों ने कहा है कि ३७ या ३८ लाख रुपया जो खर्च होगा ट्यूब वैल्स सिंक करने में वह दिल्ली कारपोरेशन खर्च करे और दिल्ली

कारपोरेशन ने वह खर्च करना स्वीकार भी कर लिया है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is the hon. Minister aware that there are already complaints about contaminated water supply in Delhi? And keeping in view the seriousness of this problem may I know if the hon. Minister is intending to make some interim arrangement for pure water supply in Delhi?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The arrangements are quite satisfactory. The water is being tested bacteriologically and chemically every day, and they have installed a syphon for diverting the dirty water. This is found to be satisfactory. On certain days when the water has not been found satisfactory, the supply was stopped for a few hours. But that occasion has arisen only three or four times during the last three or four years.

Bombay-New York Jet Flight

*649. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state whether the scheme for a daily Jet flight between Bombay and New York *via* London has been finalised by Air India International?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): Air India International have started operating a daily jet service between India and U.S.A. *via* London from May 1962.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the economic and financial implications have been examined?

Shri Mohiuddin: The financial implications were examined and they were found to be satisfactory. Of course, there may be ups and downs on account of international circumstances where the traffic goes down. For example, in 1961, international traffic had gone down considerably. But, we expect that it will be financially profitable.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अभी तक हवाई-यात्रा के व्यापार में सरकार को घाटा होता रहा है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अगला कदम उठाने से पूर्व क्या वह पहले घाटे को पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करेगी ।

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : जो कदम आगे बढ़ाया गया है, वह फ़ायदे की गर्ज से ही बढ़ाया गया है ।

Non-payment of Claims on S. Rly.

*651. **Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether many claims received for payment in Railways at the fag end of the official year are being delayed for disposal as the registration of the same are being made generally after 1st April;

(b) whether about a thousand such cases are pending on the Southern Railway;

(c) whether public complaints are being received due to this sort of delay; and

(d) if so, what action is taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) No. Sir.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Nambiar: May I know, Sir....

Mr. Speaker: He also says, no Sir?

Shri Nambiar: That is why I also say, may I know, Sir, whether during the last several years or the last year or before, the amounts paid towards claims were on the increase or on the decrease?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It may vary, because some cases which were taken over to the next year might have been paid in the following year and the payment may be a little

more. Nothing can be said from that.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether there were complaints from businessmen in Madras and in the south that their applications for claims were registered subsequently so that they may be included in the next year, that is after the 1st of April?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No, Sir. The claims have been registered daily as and when they came.

Krishna-Godavari Water Dispute

***652. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the **Minister of Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press statement of the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh that Centre must convene a conference of representatives of all the concerned States to solve the Krishna-Godavari water dispute; and

(b) if so, what action, if any, is being taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to convene such a conference after the report of the Gulhati Commission has been received and examined.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if the views of the other Chief Ministers of the concerned State have been ascertained whether they would like this conference to be convened before the Gulhati Commission finalises its report?

Shri Alagesan: There is no question of convening such a conference. This Commission itself was appointed as a result of a decision that was taken at an inter-State conference convened at the instance of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. After the Commission submits its report, then, its report, then, it will be time to convene such a conference.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it not a fact that these States want such a conference to be convened before the Gulhati Commission finalises its report?

Shri Alagesan: No, Sir. I am not aware of any such intention on the part of the various Chief Ministers.

Shri Thirumala Rao: In part (a) of the question, the words 'concerned States' are used. May I know what are the concerned States according to the Government of India of which reference is made to the Gulhati Commission?

Shri Alagesan: The agreement which was originally entered into was in the year 1951. Then, the concerned States were Madras, Mysore, the then Hyderabad State, Bombay, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. In fact, one of the concerned States, Orissa, was not a party to the agreement which was entered into.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The hon. Minister referred to the original agreement of 1951 when Madras was a composite State. The Andhra State separated in 1953. It does not at all figure in your correspondence also. Your answer is that it is Madras. In fact.....

Shri Alagesan: It figures very much.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Andhra State is concerned very much. I am explaining my question.

Shri Alagesan: It was very much there.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: May I know when the Gulhati Commission is expected to submit its report?

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps the hon. Lady Member does not require my permission to put the question. She has already put it. That may be answered.

Shri Alagesan: We expect them to submit their report by the end of July.

Shri Basappa: Is it not a fact that the Mysore Government have not ratified the agreement of 1951?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, it is true that that the Mysore Government which was a part to the conference did not subsequently sign that agreement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What are the reasons for Government's apparent tendency to procrastinate, and their reluctance to take a firm line in such disputes, with the result that they assume undesirable, if not menacing, proportions? What are the reasons for the procrastination or the delay?

Shri Alagesan: There are a lot of suppositions in the hon. Member's question to which I should not subscribe. When there arises matter which concerns the interests of various States, naturally, we have to proceed with certain caution and care, and that is precisely what is being done in this matter.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: From the statement of the hon. Minister it appears that the Madras State is also one of the States, that is involved. May I know whether even after the partition of the old Madras State into Madras and Andhra Pradesh, the Central Government still maintains that Madras also is a party to this?

Shri Alagesan: That is not being maintained, but the Madras Government have made certain representations to the Gulati Commission, and the main purpose of the Gulati Commission is this. They have been asked to assess the available supplies in the two rivers of the Krishna and the Godavari, so that it will be possible to allocate the waters that will be available in these two rivers in as useful a proportion as possible.

Price of Sugar

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*653. { **Shri A. S. Saigal:** / **Shri D. N. Tiwary:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in several parts of the country such as Kanpur, Calcutta, etc. the price of sugar went very high in the market; and

(b) the reasons for such rise when the sugar is abundant in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been some rise in the market price of sugar.

(b) This is largely due to the release of new sugar in March-April this year. Being of better quality sellers demand higher price for it.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether it is a fact that the rise in prices occurred mostly after the quotas were allotted to the suppliers, when the mills made certain objections and afterwards took some more money and then only supplied the quota?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not correct. The fact is as follows. Even when decontrol was introduced, it was understood that the prices would not be allowed to fall below a reasonable level. This industry is highly regulated. The minimum price of sugarcane is fixed. The wages are standardised. There is the payment of sugarcane cess to the State Governments. There is payment of excise duty to the Central Government. So, the Central Government have to see, when the leases are made—for, that is the only mechanism to regulate the prices, which is now vested with the Central Government—that these payments are also made, and that the prices prevail at a reasonable level so that the sugar industry, the sugarcane grower and the public at large are all benefited.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know why when there are regular releases....

Mr. Speaker: It appears as if the hon. Member is talking to the hon. Minister. I am the most concerned

person in whatever is said here. So, everything should be said to me and directed towards me.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I am sorry.

May I know why when there are regular releases and regular supplies to the markets, the prices rise?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The prices have begun to rise from the middle of April. Till March, the prices were prevailing even at a lower rate than the controlled prices which were prevailing before the introduction of decontrol. The main reason is that there is definitely a preference for the sugar that has been released out of the current season's production, because that would be of better quality. When control was prevailing, the factories were not very particular about the quality of the sugar that they produced, and the quality of sugar available from most of the factories was yellowish in colour and also somewhat moist, so that the prices prevailing soon after decontrol were even below the prices that were prevailing before that.

Shri A. S. Saigal: May I know whether any statistics has been maintained by Government about the rise and fall of sugar prices in the country during the last three years?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes; I have got those prices here with me. I have got with me here the prices prevailing previous to decontrol and also the prices in April, in respect of Kanpur and Calcutta which have been specifically referred to in the main question. In the case of Kanpur, the price prior to decontrol was Rs. 40.04. Now, the prevailing wholesale price is Rs. 40.59, so that there is only an increase of Rs. 0.55. In Calcutta, on 15th September, 1961, it was Rs. 41.85, and now it is Rs. 42.50. I have already explained the reason for the higher price; it is because of the better quality of sugar.

श्री शिव नारायण : हमारी कंस्टिट्युएंसी में दो शुगर मिलें हैं । उनकी चीनी बन्द पड़ी है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इजाज़त देगी कि वे अपनी चीनी को बेच सकें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अपनी कंस्टिट्युएंसी की बात इन से अलहदा मिल कर कर लीजिये । वह ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा ।

श्री शिव नारायण : चीनी उत्तर प्रदेश में पड़ी हुई है ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Tyagi.

Shri Tyagi: Is it in response to the demand put forward by some of the sugar mills that sugar should not be liberally released so that its price may be maintained at a higher level that the Government are not liberally releasing sugar?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Such representations were received. But Government are constantly keeping an eye on the price level. We found prices going up a little bit. So after the usual release last month, we made a further release of 50,000 tons a few days back. We are going to release another substantial quantity, perhaps much larger than the usual releases, next time.

Shri Tyagi: What is the hitch in Government's releasing sugar freely without any restriction?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Even the sugar that is released is not taken up totally. If all of a sudden there is a big release and prices collapse, it would be impossible for the mills to pay the cane growers also. Therefore, this mechanism has to be very carefully and tactfully handled.

Shri S. M. Benerjee: Is it a fact that retail prices in Kanpur have gone up by 15-20 nP recently? If so, what steps have been taken by Government to control the retail prices also, not only wholesale prices?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am not aware of the retail price going up

beyond any proportion. The retail prices should certainly bear relation to the wholesale prices.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know what effective steps have been taken. He is talking theory.

Allowances for P. & T. Employees

*654. **Shrimati Renu Chakarvartty:** Will the Miinster of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 170 on the 24th March, 1962 and state:

(a) the special considerations for which Central Government employees were given city compensatory allowance and house rent allowance in North Barrackpur Municipality;

(b) in view of the fact that in contiguous municipal areas and cantonment boards, exactly the same conditions prevail, why these privileges should be denied to them;

(c) whether it is a fact that for several months employees living in Barrackpur enjoyed these privileges; and

(d) whether any representation has been received in this matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Some years back the non-gazetted employees of a Defence Ministry's establishment at Ishapore were given the allowance on *ad hoc* basis. The concession admissible to those drawing pay up to Rs. 200 p.m. was extended to other Central Government employees working at Ishapore, and later this was extended to the North Barrackpore Municipality of which Ishapore forms a part.

(b) Compensatory allowance is admissible on the basis of population of a locality or its contiguousness to a locality, declared to be a compensatory allowancy station, on the basis of population. Ishapore, which does not qualify for compensatory allowance on the basis of population, was a special case.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that all the areas from Baranagar right up to Kalyani is almost a contiguous area, contiguous to Calcutta City, as far as living conditions and house rent are concerned, and in view also of the fact that North Barrackpore Municipality is not physically contiguous to Calcutta, why should all the other smaller municipalities which form one contiguous area as a suburb of Calcutta be denied what has been given to the North Barrackpore Municipality?

Shri Bhagavati: The industrial belt contiguous to Calcutta seems to have a case for special consideration. But there are certain difficulties. The yardstick of cost of living index cannot be applied to all the areas which fall within this industrial belt. Then again the question of applying this principle to other categories of employees under the Central Government is also to be considered. So, there are certain difficulties.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether the Government is going to consider this matter which the hon. Deputy Minister says has a good case, and whether that matter is going to be looked into because three of the municipalities out of the ten or twelve municipalities are already getting city compensatory allowance?

Shri Bhagavati: This is a suggestion for action. It is proposed to re-examine the whole situation.

Shri Priya Gupta: What is the criterion for extending the city compensatory and house rent allowances? Is it the basis of declaring a particular city to be A, B or C class, or is it any other criterion like the cost of living being higher in particular areas.

Mr. Speaker: That was the prinple.

Shri Priya Gupta: No, Sir. In his reply the hon. Deputy Minister said that the question of bazaar prices is to be judged, but my question whether the criterion for paying these allowances is not the population there on the basis of which a city is declared to be A, B or C. I want clarification.

Shri Bhagavati: Yes, Sir. Certain stations have been classified on the basis of population as A, B and C—A Class exceeding 20 lakhs, B Class exceeding 5 lakhs and C class exceeding one lakh. It is presumed that where the density of population is very high, the cost of living index is high because the house rent may be high and some other incidental charges may also be very high.

Shri Priya Gupta: My point has not been clarified. What is the criterion?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that the Defence employees and railway employees of areas like Shyamnagar, Kankinada and Kanchrapara have also started a strong agitation against the nonpayment of city allowance and if so, whether it is a fact that the financial authorities are considering the matter, and whether it is within the knowledge of the hon. Deputy Minister.

Shri Bhagavati: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether a demand has been made by other municipalities also and whether the Government is going to consider that or not.

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): So far as this particular point is considered as to whether these other Defence employees have made any demand or not, we have not got any information for the time being, but so far as the question of North Barrackpore and Ishapore was concerned, that was a special case decided on an *ad hoc* basis, and it does not apply to other contiguous areas. That was entirely on an *ad hoc* basis.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Arising out of this, may I ask one more question.

Mr. Speaker: I am very sorry.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The answer prior to this is contradictory to this.

Mr. Speaker: The matter may be cleared some other time. After his clarification I have gone to the next question. I am sorry.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You have allowed only three or four questions.

Shri Nambiar: Ladies are generally considered.

Mr. Speaker: I think she has no complaint. Shri Nambiar need not come to her help.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I have a complaint, but I am helpless when you are not giving me an opportunity.

Telephone Bills in Calcutta

*655. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephone subscribers in Calcutta are lodging hundreds of complaints every month regarding incorrect telephone bills;

(b) if so, the reason for the sharp increase in such complaints; and

(c) whether any inquiry has been held to determine whether mechanical or human defects are responsible for wrong billing?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) There has been no increase in complaints.

(c) All complaints are enquired into.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that on an average about 250 complaints per month of wrong billing are being received at the Calcutta Telephone Office and if so whether it is being investigated and found that this is primarily due to defective meters and defective instruments and cables, and if so, what steps will be taken to remedy them?

Shri Bhagavati: I shall give some figures to show that the complaints have come down. In 1959-60 the complaints were 4,165; in 1960-61 they were 2,988; in 1961-62 they are 2,784. The number of telephones has increased from 72,000 in 1959 to 92,000 in 1962. So, comparing the increase in telephones, the number of complaints has certainly come down, and it shows an improvement in the situation.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Has the attention of the hon. Minister been drawn to the statement of the General Manager, Calcutta Telephones to the effect that if mechanisation is introduced in the billing process, then the causes for complaints may be reduced? May I know whether any steps are being taken?

Shri Bhagavati: It is true that due to the human element in some cases there are wrong bills. First as it causes great strain on eye there may be some defect in reading the meters correctly. Now the procedure of alternating meter reading and recording staff every two hours has been introduced; and this has helped considerably in reducing the clerical error. There may be another solution of this and that is to take photo autographs of the meters every month for the purpose of billing. It will be a very costly affair and will involve foreign exchange expenditure. So, it is not very easy to take that step.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that it has appeared that both the human and mechanical elements are responsible for wrong billing, can the Minister tell us what is the procedure which is adopted to deal with the complaints from the consumers? There is a widespread complaint that patently over-billing is carried out and in spite of repeated appeals no action is taken to have this remedied.

Shri Bhagavati: The complaints are not always for excess recording. Complaints are also for late submission of bills. The complaints are being enquired into duly and suitable action is also taken.

यूगोस्लाविया से खरीदे गये जहाज

*६५७. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने यूगोस्लाविया से १९६१-६२ में जहाज खरीदे थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने और किस किस्म के जहाज खरीदे गए हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्रालय में नौवहन मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) १९६१-६२ में भारत सरकार द्वारा यूगोस्लाविया से कोई भी जहाज नहीं खरीदा गया ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या आगे खरीदने का सरकार ने कुछ आर्डर दिया है ।

श्री राज बहादुर : सरकार का तो इसके खरीदने से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होगा, लेकिन सरकार द्वारा संचालित जो शिपिंग कम्पनी हैं तथा दूसरी कम्पनियां हैं प्राइवेट सेक्टर में वे खरीदती है । उन्होंने एक एक जहाज खरीदा है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन कम्पनियों को सरकार ने किस मात्रा में एक्सचेंज दिया है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जो एक जहाज खरीदा गया है वह नान कनवर्टिबिल रुपी ऐलोकेशन के तहत खरीदा गया है और इसलिए विदेशी मुद्रा का कोई प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो जहाज खरीदा गया है वह जापान और वैस्ट जर्मनी के जहाजों से कम कीमतका है या ज्यादा कीमत का है, उनकी कीमतों में क्या फर्क है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : माननीय सदस्य को अनुभव होगा कि विभिन्न जो शिपयार्ड हैं उनके अपने अलग अलग खर्च होते हैं और कीमतें भी अलग अलग होती हैं, और फिर जहाज के स्पेसिफिकेशन पर कीमतों का आधार होता है । इसलिए निश्चय रूप से नहीं कहा जा सकता कि यह जहाज सस्ता है या वह जहाज सस्ता है । लेकिन हम इतना करते हैं कि रग एंड कम्पनी जो हमारे माने हुए इवेल्यूएटर हैं उनसे इवेल्युएशन करा लेते हैं और उसके बाद मंजूरी देते हैं ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know what are the countries from which the Eastern Shipping Corporation and the Western Shipping Corporation have increased their tonnage in the last one year?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have only the Shipping Corporation now. Of course, its predecessors were the Eastern Shipping Corporation and the Western Shipping Corporation. They went, sometimes, to German shipyards; and they also banked upon our own shipyard. In fact, at the moment, we have got 9 orders by the Shipping Corporation of India under execution by the Hindustan Shipyard Limited.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that the National Shipping Board, in its Annual Report for 1960-61, points out that Yugoslavia has offered some ships for the coastal trade and this should be pursued by us. What action has been taken?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think the offer is a part of the credit of 40 million dollars of which 10 million dollars, approximately Rs. 4.7 crores, has been ear-marked for the purchase of ships from Yugoslavia. Whether we will ply them on coastal trade or on the overseas trade is a matter to be decided by the exigencies of the situation confronting the various companies in the public or the private sector.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ये प्राइवेट कम्पनियां जो विदेशों से जहाज खरीदती हैं क्या ये खरीदने से पहले सरकार से भी परामर्श कर लेती हैं या अपने से खरीद लेती हैं और सरकार से कोई परामर्श नहीं करतीं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जी नहीं, सरकार से मंजूरी की जरूरत होती है इसलिए कि जैसा बताया गया कि अगर क्रेडिट का एलोकेशन करना है तो उसके लिए जरूरत होती है, स्पेसिफिकेशन के लिए जरूरत होती है । बिना सरकार की जानकारी से यह सौदा नहीं होता ।

Barter Deal with U.S. Government

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*658. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri K. N. Pande:
Shri Balakrishnan:
Shri V. K. Ramaswamy:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been reached with the United States Government for obtaining bales of cotton in exchange for sugar;

(b) if so, the terms and condition of the agreement;

(c) the prices at which sugar and cotton will be sold and purchased by each party; and

(d) the time by which this barter deal would take place?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) U.S.A. has agreed to import 50,000 short tons of sugar during the first half of 1962 against purchase of cotton.

(c) Sugar/cotton are to be sold/purchased at market prices through normal trade channels.

(d) While sugar has to reach U.S.A. by 30th June, 1962, cotton is to be imported by 31st December, 1962.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether these normal trade channels include the State Trading Corporation also or they are only private channels?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The State Trading Corporation does not come into the picture at all.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the amount of cotton that we get in return for the sugar? Will that meet the shortage that we are having in this country?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The quantity that we would get is about 44,000 bales of long staple cotton. It will not be sufficient to meet our requirements.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any other efforts are made to meet the shortage of cotton in this country?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is more concerned with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The shortfall has been placed at about 17 lakh bales and arrangements have, I think, been made to import about 6.5 lakhs of bales.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the price of cotton that we import from the United States compares favourably with the price of cotton bought from other countries?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Certainly, Sir; it will stand comparison. We can otherwise import from other countries. We are bound to import only these 44,000 bales.

National Highways in Kerala

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*659. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the projects under the National Highway Scheme included in the Second Five Year Plan in Kerala;

(b) the amount allotted for the purpose and the amount utilized;

(c) how many of these projects were executed by the end of 1961-62, the first year of the Third Year Plan and how many of them are still incomplete; and

(d) the overall percentage of achievement in Kerala in regard to National Highway development during Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 16].

(b) (i) Amount allotted—Rs. 104.95 lakhs.

(ii) Amount utilised—Rs. 83.52 lakhs.

(c) (i) 24 works have been executed.

(ii) 38 works are in progress.

(d) 80 per cent.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: In the statement it is said that some works were carried over from the First Plan to the Second Plan.

They are like improving or widening the road, etc. May I know why so many items like these had not been completed even after ten years?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): So far as completion of the work is concerned, we have to depend upon the agency of the State P.W.D. There are as many as 82 programmes, including 24 carried forward from the First Plan. We judge their performance by the amount they spend and that comes to about 80 per cent.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether any enquiry has been made why the State P.W.D. cannot complete these works such as the improvement of the roads for such a long time?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Because there has been a backlog which had been pending for a long number of years involving construction of new roads, improvement of national highways, construction of bridges and culverts, etc. The State P.W.D. has to cope with the demand as best as possible within the limitations of resources, trained personnel, etc.

Shri P. Kunhan: From the statement I find that in respect of five items of work sanction has not been given. What is the reason for this delay?

Shri Bhagavati: The estimate for these works has not yet been received from the State P.W.D.

Shri Imbichibava *asked a question in Malayalam.*

Shri Nambiar: I shall translate it. What is the reason for not giving sanction for items 52 to 57 mentioned in the list?

Shri Bhagavati: It is not only for these items that sanction has not been given; there are other items also. For about 20 projects the estimates have no been received.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know why the amounts that had been sanctioned had not been spent?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have said that they have got their own State programme also to fulfil. Then they have got the national highway programmes to fulfil. Unless and until we have our own executing agency for the implementation of these projects, we would not be in a position to say anything about it.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Question No. 660.

Mr. Speaker: The Deputy Minister of Railways.—If any hon. Member is not attentive, I pass on to the next question, but if the hon. Minister is not attentive, I do not know what I should do.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am sorry, Sir. I apologise.

Wagons for lifting stocks at Bhilai Steel Plant

*660. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railways have been able to provide requisite number of wagons to lift the accumulated stocks of finished products at the Bhilai Steel Project; and

(b) how far railways have been able to clear the stock?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The despatch of finished products from Bhilai Steel Works during January 1962 to March 1962 has been as follows:—

January 1962	79,894 Tonnes
February 1962	94,710 Tonnes
March 1962	101,240 Tonnes

The high rate of clearance achieved in March was kept up in April also and the stocks come down by about 25000 Tonnes during the first three weeks of that month.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In answer to part (b) of the question the hon. Minister has given so many figures which we cannot follow. May I know what was the demand made by the Bhilai project in respect of the number of wagons and how many were supplied so as to meet the demand fully, as the hon. Minister has just now stated?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The demand has been more than fully met. As a matter of fact, they have not fully utilised the wagons supplied to them. They have returned as many as 2,222 wagons in the first quarter of this year. There are certain teething difficulties in the Bhilai steel plant. Apart from the non-use there are heavy detentions in the exchange yard and loading points.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the return of these wagons is due to the fact that the wagons demanded since so many months were not supplied to them and, all of a sudden they were supplied, all at a time?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: If the stocks were there and the wagons were supplied, the easiest thing would have been to load them.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What was the reason shown by the factory for the return of these 2,000 odd wagons?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Obviously they could not load them.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I want to know the reason given by the factory.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister said that obviously they could not load them.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: They have not given us the reason why they could not load them.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if the Government have enquired why there was a shortfall in the supply of wagons to the Bhilai steel plant during January and February and, if so, what reasons have been found out?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The House is aware that there was a certain emergency action and certain types of wagons had to be diverted for that emergency action

Shri M. K. Kumaran: From the reply of the Minister, it seems that there is still a lack of co-ordination between the two Ministries as before. May I know whether the Government propose to take any steps to bring about proper co-ordination between the two Ministries?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): I would like to assure the House and the hon. Member that there is complete coordination; there has been always coordination. The difficulty that was experienced by the Bhilai steel plant was due to the fact that certain items that they had manufactured could not be loaded on ordinary wagons and so they could not utilise each and every wagon because of this difficulty. They required a larger number of BFRs. On account of the emergency action in the month of December, these BFRs could not be supplied to them in adequate numbers. These supplies have been stepped up progressively and as my colleague has already stated, the accumulation has come down significantly.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: As many as 2,000 wagons have been returned without assigning any cause. Do the railways propose to claim damage for it?

Shri Swaran Singh: No.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Why not?

Shri Swaran Singh: According to the normal rules, demurrage for detention, etc. are there. There is no question of special damages.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Even if the supplementary is so simple as

"Why not?", the hon. Member must wait and catch my eye. Direct talk cannot be allowed.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It has been stated in the Press also that there were shortages of wagons. There are a lot of contradictory statements. The hon. Minister is trying to hoodwink us.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The hon. Member has used the word "hoodwink". It is not a proper word to be used in Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: It should be taken so seriously. "Hoodwink" is sometimes used in Parliament.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The hon. Minister mentioned that the right type of wagons were not supplied and that is why they could not be loaded. May I know who was responsible for sending the wrong type of wagons to the plant?

Shri Swaran Singh: I think that the hon. Lady Member has not followed the information which was attempted to be supplied. Certain wagons which went to the steel plant loaded with iron ore, coal etc. can also be used for loading certain type of materials like pig iron and the like. There are heavy materials like rails which cannot be loaded unless BFRs. are supplied. So, it is wrong to say that any wrong type of wagons were supplied. Certain materials were supplied to the steel plant and the wagons that are emptied can be used for loading, but they cannot be used for loading heavy materials. For that, we have to supply the other type of wagons callled BFRs.

Power Supply in Delhi

*661. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirements of power in the capital including its suburbs as against the total supply available at the moment; and

(b) the measures that are being taken to meet the increasing demand to the fullest extent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Total assessed power requirement— 122.2 MW

Total capacity available 95.0 MW

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The following measures are being taken by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to improve the Power supply position in the Capital:—

(i) installation of one 30 MW steam generating set (under construction), by September/ October, 1963.

(ii) installation of one 15 MW set by the beginning of 1964.

(iii) arranging for additional supply of 20 MW from the Bhakra-Nangal system in July, 1962

(iv) installation of 2x50 MW sets by the end of 1965-66.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether Government is aware that certain new townships of the capital are still without power and even the allotment of those quarters has not been possible? If so, may I know what the Government is going to do to step up the supply of power to those areas?

Shri O. V. Alagesan: In the statement that has been placed on the Table of the House, the various steps that are proposed to be taken have been possible? If so, may I know missioned, it will be possible to supply power more satisfactorily.

Shri Maheswar Naik: Is it also a fact that in the very heart of the city, power-supply is staggered?

Shri O. V. Alagesan: At times, it becomes necessary to stagger it. But

as I said, the statement gives the details of the steps and when we are able to get power from those sources, it will be possible to meet all the demands.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know the number of times there was break-down in power-supply during the last three months?

Shri O. V. Alagesan: Unfortunately, there were breakdowns and to look into the question of frequent and unfortunate break-downs, a committee has been appointed. They are at present seized of the matter.

Mr. Speaker: Is the number of times that power brokedown known?

Shri O. V. Alagesan: There is a question coming later on. I do not know exactly the number of times there were breakdowns.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it is found that the installation of various steam generating sets will be over in 1963 or 1964. Item No. (iii) of the statement is: "arranging for additional supply of 20 MW from the Bhakra-Nangal system in July, 1962". I want to know whether it is likely to be completed in July 1962?

Shri Alagesan: It is proposed to take 20 MW from the Bhakra-Nangal system.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it will be completed in July or at least in 1962?

Shri Alagesan: It will be possible to get that power from the Bhakra-Nangal system.

Shri Priya Gupta: This interruption or break-down, whatever terminology you may apply, in power, is it due to tripping of of the overload relays or due to any other mechanical defect?

Shri Alagesan: I think the reason for break-down is the tripping of of the transmission lines.

Shri Priya Gupta: Due to overload?

Shri Alagesan: It is due to tripping of.

Pipes for Imphal Water Supply

***662. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that manufacture of pipes for Imphal Water Supply has been started at Imphal;

(b) if so, the number of pipes to be manufactured and expenditure to be incurred thereon;

(c) the progress of the work so far; and

(d) the time by which the manufacture of pipes will be completed?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 7520 pipes will be manufactured at an approximate cost of Rs. 40.7 lakhs.

(c) 19 pipes have been manufactured so far.

(d) About 2 years.

Shri Rishang Keishing: In view of the fact that the Imphal water supply scheme is an old one carried over from the First Five Year Plan to the Second Five Year Plan and from the Second Five Year Plan to the Third Five Year Plan, and the requirement of the pipes is the most important item for this water supply scheme, may I know why the Government has thought it proper to start the manufacture of the pipes after a lapse of ten years?

Dr. D. S. Raju: It is not actually ten years, it was only in the year 1960 that an order was placed on a private company called the Himalayan Tiles and Marbles (Private) Limited.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says that the project was started or taken up in the First Five Year Plan, and he wants to know why the manufacture of these pipes has been taken up after so many years.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Unfortunately, Sir, it is true that this scheme has been postponed

from the First to the Second and from the Second to the Third Plan. Originally orders were placed with certain parties. The scheme did not materialise. They let down the Government. Ultimately it was decided to have the pipes manufactured in India. The firm had certain difficulties in getting the iron sheets of a particular specification. Now, Sir, arrangements have been made for the supply of those sheets with the help of the Ministry of Steel and they have started manufacturing the pipes. It is expected that the scheme will have no further mishaps.

Shri Rishang Keishing: Are the Government aware of the fact that pipes of various sizes ranging from 7" to 18" in diameter worth a few lakhs of rupees were purchased by the Manipur Administration for this water supply scheme; if so, may I know what the Government has done with those pipes and how the question of manufacturing pipes at this late hour has arisen?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There was an order placed at one stage and some pipes were also supplied, but then the scheme could not proceed any further as it was found to be defective. So the project was given up and a decision taken to manufacture the pipes locally.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know how the pipes manufactured here compared with the pipes imported from outside in price and also quality?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I do not have the figures with me, but I understand that the scheme that is now proposed is more desirable both from the quality and price point of view.

Shortage of Inland Letters in Delhi

*663. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the beginning of the current financial year there has been an acute shortage of inland letters in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagawati): Yes, I regret to say that there was a temporary shortage of inland letter cards in Delhi.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know the reason for the short supply of inland letters in the capital?

Shri B. Bhagavati: There was a fall in production of inland letters because there was an acute shortage of paper supply. There were some other reasons also, like delay in the movement etc. The main reason is the short supply of papers.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Fire in I.A.C. Skymaster

S. N. Q. 7. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri J. B. Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fire broke out in an Indian Airlines Corporation skymaster in the afternoon of 3rd May, 1962;

(b) whether many persons were seriously injured; and

(c) whether all of them are surviving?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). Only 4 persons were seriously injured; 3 of whom are out of danger.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether it is possible now to ascertain the cause of this fire?

Shri Mohiuddin: The investigation is going on. We have not yet received the report.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What is the condition of the four injured persons now?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have stated that three of them are out of danger. I

think they have made considerable improvement by now. I hope the fourth person will also survive.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether any enquiry committee has been set up to go into this?

Shri Mohiuddin: An enquiry committee has been appointed by the I.A.C. The Director General of Civil Aviation is also making separate enquiries.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that the damage to the aircraft is extensive and it is not repairable? If so, what will be the extent of the loss?

Shri Mohiuddin: The preliminary report shows that the aircraft has been substantially damaged.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that an unextinguished cigarette end is the cause for the breaking out of this fire?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have not received the final report. The preliminary report does not mention anything about the unextinguished cigarette.

श्री सरजू पाण्डे : कितने पए का नकसान हुआ इस एक्सीडेंट में ?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have already stated that the aircraft has been substantially damaged. I cannot give any estimate in terms of rupees.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The hon. Minister has stated that the enquiry is being conducted by the IAC. May I know if it is a regular practice to conduct such enquiries about accidents by IAC themselves or is it done by the inspectors of the Civil Aviation Department?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have already stated that a separate enquiry is being conducted by the Director-General of Civil Aviation.

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : माननीय मंत्री ने बताया कि अभी शुरुआती जांच हुई है । क्या वह कह सकते हैं कि इत्तिफाक से मैशीन फैल कर गयी या काम करने वालों के नेगलीजेंस से हवाई जहाज गिर पड़ा और तबाह हो गया ?

श्री मुहउद्दीन : माननीय सदस्य दरियाफ्त कर रहे हैं कि वजह क्या है । मैंने अर्ज कर दिया इसके मुतारिलक मैं कतई तौर पर उस वक्त तक जवाब नहीं दे सकता जब तक कि रिपोर्ट न आ जाए ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आप वजह तो नहीं बता सकते लेकिन यह तो कह सकते हैं कि इंजिन में आग लगी थी या पैट्रोल टैंक में आग लगी थी ?

श्री मुहउद्दीन : यह आग एयरक्राफ्ट के नीचे जमीन पर आग लगी थी और उससे एयरक्राफ्ट को धक्का पहुंचा ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Centres for Development of Maize

***650. Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have set up four centres for the production of foundation seeds for the development of maize in the country; and

(b) which are the States selected for these centres?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The scheme for organisation of the production, distribution and marketing of improved seeds in the country includes inter alia the setting up of 4 units for the production of foundation seeds. Three of these centres have already started functioning on a temporary basis. The fourth will be set up later.

(b) The three centres so far set up are located in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. Their permanent location will be decided after the Seeds Corporation comes into being. The location of the

fourth centre has not been decided so far.

Fare Charged for Trasnsport of Bulk Commodities

*656. **Shri Daji:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway freight charged for transport of bulk commodities like coal and grains is below cost; and

(b) if so, the estimated loss per wagon load?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 17].

Travel Agents Convention

*664. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**
Shri Gopal Datt:
Bakshshi Abdul Rashid:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the Central Government's initiative a "Travel agents" convention was held recently in Srinagar;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations made by this convention;

(c) whether Government have since considered these recommendations; and

(d) if so, what are the decisions taken by Government to implement these recommendations?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Travel Agents Convention held recently in Srinagar was not held on the initiative of the Central Government.

(b) The recommendations made by this Convention have not been received so far.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

नरेला (दिल्ली) में बिजली की दरें

*६६५. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के नरेला में बिजली की दरें अभी कम नहीं हुई हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) बिजली की दरें उसके उत्पादन (Generation) और पूर्ति (Supply) पर निर्भर है।

A.I.I. Engineer Jailed in Nairobi

*666. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an engineer of the Air India International in Nairobi was jailed for nine months being in possession of 45 gold bars; and

(b) the details of the incident?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Full and correct details of this incident are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

Overcrowding in Railways

*667. **Shri Manabendra Shah:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any statistics are maintained regarding the extent of overcrowding in Railways;

(b) if so, whether the Railways are contemplating to restrict the issue of tickets according to the number of seats available on each train; and

(c) whether any representation has been made to this effect by the Railways Users Association?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Ford Foundation Grants

*668. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
{ [illegible] Warior:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ford Foundation has announced any grants to the Allahabad Agricultural Institute;

(b) if so, what is the amount of this grant; and

(c) which are the other Indian institutions if any which are promised grants by the Ford Foundation?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes. The Ford Foundation have recently announced a grant to the Institute.

(b) $750,000.

(c) This information is not available.

Jayanti Shipping Company

*669. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the extent and character of foreign representation on the Board of Directors of Jayanti Shipping Company?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): It is understood that the Board of Directors of the Jayanti Shipping Company Private Limited, New Delhi, consists of four members of whom one is a foreign national.

Electricity in the States

*670. **Dr. K. L. Rao:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the *per capita* electric power available in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madras, Mysore, Maharashtra and Kerala;

(b) what was it at the end of Second Plan;

(c) the reasons for the backwardness of power production in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) how Government of India propose to rectify the regional imbalance?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). *Per capita* electric power available to consumers during 1960-61 was as follows:—

	kWh.
Andhra Pradesh	.. 19.15
Orissa	.. 43 30
Madras	.. 51.66
Mysore	.. 42.58
Maharashtra	.. 72.76
Kerala	.. 29.24

Figures for the year 1961-62 have not yet been compiled but the installed capacity throughout the country has gone up by 579 M.W. during this period.

(c) The shortage of power in Andhra Pradesh is due to phenomenal rise in the demand for power and non-completion of some power projects included in the Second Plan on account of the necessary foreign exchange not being available.

(d) A number of power projects have been included in the plans of various States for implementation during the Third Plan period and to a certain extent the regional imbalance will be rectified after these pro-

jects have been completed. Such imbalance is likely to be further rectified with the development of Inter-State or regional grids enabling transfer of surplus power to deficit areas. Steps in this direction have already been initiated.

Grafting of Human Tissues

*671. **Shrimati Vimla Devi:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any measures to encourage the grafting of human tissues like cornea, blood vessels etc. taken from dead bodies shortly after death;

(b) whether there is any legislation in the country which enables the removal and preservation of such tissues from dead bodies especially those who die in hospitals; and

(c) whether in view of the invaluable contribution such grafting of tissues can provide for the cure of certain diseases like blindness, what steps Government propose to take to popularise these?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) On the recommendations of the Central Council of Health, the Government of India have commended to the State Governments and Administrations the desirability of taking legislative and educational action for the promotion of Corneal Grafting. No measure for grafting of any other human tissues has been taken by the Government.

(b) So far suitable legislation on Corneal Grafting has been enacted by the Governments of Maharashtra, Madras, Orissa and Bihar only.

(c) State Governments and Administrations have been advised to take steps to popularise the measures for Corneal Grafting through Health Exhibitions, posters, photographs and mass circulation of literature on the subject. Government have circulated a pamphlet on the subject of Corneal Grafting entitled "EYE BANK". A feature on Corneal Grafting and Eye Bank entitled "NETRADAN" has been broadcast from the Delhi Station of All India Radio. A film on the subject of Eye Bank and Corneal Transplantation entitled "GIFT OF SIGHT" has been recently released through the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for exhibition in Commercial Theatres in India.

Opium Addicts in NEFA

*672. **Shri D. Ering:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of opium addicted permit-holders in North East Frontier Agency;

(b) whether Government are going to have some dispensaries for the treatment of these addicted persons; and

(c) the measures Government are taking to stop opium addiction?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a), (b) & (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Thermal Station at Talcher

*673. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all preliminary investigations have been completed for the location of a Thermal station at Talcher;

(b) when the work is likely to start; and

(c) whether it is likely to be completed during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Preliminary works have already been started.

(c) The project is likely to be completed by the end of the Third Plan.

Power Shortage in Mysore

*674. { **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
Shri S. B. Patil:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mysore is experiencing power shortage; and

(b) if so, what kind of help the Central Government propose to give to relieve the power shortage?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) A number of power generation schemes have been included in the Third Plan of Mysore to meet the increasing demand for power in that State.

राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान का रोका जाना

६७५. **श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान का रेगिस्तान पंजाब व दिल्ली की ओर बढ़ रहा है जिसके कारण पंजाब के तीन जिले—महेन्द्रगढ़, हिसार व फीरोजपुर—इसके अन्तर्गत आ रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके प्रसार को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

खाद्य और कृषि मन्त्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : (क) ऐसा विश्वास का कारण आवश्य है कि राजस्थान का रेगिस्तान उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब और दिल्ली के आसपास के क्षेत्रों में बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन यह बढ़ोत्तरी कितनी हुई है इसका विश्वासनीय दिता उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) आमतौर पर निम्न कदम उठाये गये :—वन रोपण, शल्टर-बल्ट प्लान्टिंगस, रेतीले टीलों के स्थायीकरण, भूमि संरक्षण और घास भूमियों के विकास इत्यादि । इन उपायों को कार्यक्षेत्र स्तर पर अपनाने की जिम्मेदारी सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों की है, जिनके लिए राज्य विकास योजनाओं में उपबन्ध कर दिया गया है ।

पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकरों की कार्यविधियों के सम्बन्ध में सभा की पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

राज्य सरकार	पहली योजना	दूसरी योजना	तीसरी योजना
उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर-प्रदेश-राजस्थान सीमा पर वनरोपण	उत्तर—प्रदेश—राजस्थान सीमा पर वनरोपण	उत्तर-प्रदेश-राजस्थान सीमा पर वनरोपण
	केन्द्रीय सहायता स्वीकृत	योजना उपबन्ध	योजना उपबन्ध
	११·६० लाख रुपये	४० लाख रुपये	८·४४७ लाख रुपये
पंजाब	"पैप्सू" में रेगिस्तान नियन्त्रण	(क) गुड़गांव, हिसार और फिरोजपुर जिलों में रेगिस्तान नियन्त्रण तथा भूमि सुधार	रेगिस्तान क्षेत्र में भूमि संरक्षण कार्य

	केन्द्रीय सहायता स्वीकृत	योजना उपबन्ध	योजना उपबन्ध
	३,९४,८३० रुपये	१०.०० लाख रुपये	११.२९ लाख रुपये
		(ख) रेगिस्तान का स्थायीकरण	
		योजना उपबन्ध	
		१५.८० लाख रुपये	

सांभर नमक के लिये माल डिब्बे

*३७६. श्री बैरवा : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सांभर झील में वैगनों की कठिनाई के कारण वहां से नमक का लदान करने में बाधा पैदा हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट्स लि० के अधिकारियों ने इस सम्बन्ध में रेलवे बोर्ड को तार भेज कर आवश्यक संख्या में वैगन उपलब्ध करने की मांग की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) इस वर्ष के पहले चार महीनों में सांभर झील से प्रतिदिन औसतन ३४.५ माल-डिब्बों में नमक भेजा गया है। काण्डला बन्दरगाह से उसी दिशा में अनाज और पैट्रोलियम उपज जैसे ज़रूरी माल को भेजने के लिये कभी-कभी दूसरे यातायात को, जिनमें कोयला भी शामिल है, नियमित करना अनिवार्य हो जाता है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) सांभर झील में यथा-सम्भव अधिक से अधिक माल डिब्बे देने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

Letter Sorting Machine

*677. { Shri Subodh Hansda: Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prototype letter sorting machine manufactured in Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore has been put to trials;

(b) whether it has proved successful; and

(c) if so, what steps are taken for its commercial use?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):

(a) **Not yet.**

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Para Cholera Epidemic

*678. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Health Organisation has warned the nations that para cholera epidemic in countries fringing the South China Sea is threatening to turn into pandemic and is likely to spread in the tropical cholera belt between Philippines and Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government of India to prevent the spread of the disease?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Laying of Water-Main Pipes from Palta to Calcutta

*679. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the laying of the water-main pipes from Palta to Calcutta city has been held up indefinitely because of several Railway level crossings on the route;

(b) whether Calcutta Corporation has made any representation to the Railway Ministry in this regard; and

(c) Government's reaction in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir. Calcutta Corporation's 72" dia. water mains from Palta to Tala cuts across the Railway sidings at eight places. The work on five of these crossings has already been completed and the remaining work is expected to be completed shortly.

(b) No, Sir. The co-ordination meetings and discussions have been held from time to time between the Project Engineers of Calcutta Corporation and Eastern Railway, but no representations about the pipe line work being held up on this account have been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Steps to save Country Crafts from Accidents

*680. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** / **Shri Imbichibava:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the steps taken and the machinery set up in the Coastal areas to protect or save country Craft sailing along the sea-coast of India when they are in distress due to rough seas or other accidents?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 18].

दिल्ली के गांवों में परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र

*६८१. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के गांवों में कोई परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनमें काम हो रहा है ; और

(ग) इन केन्द्रों पर कितना धन व्यय किया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली नगर निगम ने दिल्ली के ग्राम-क्षेत्र में आठ परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र (चार प्रमुख केन्द्र और चार उप-केन्द्र) खोले हैं । ये केन्द्र इस समय कार्य कर रहे हैं और इन-इन स्थानों में स्थित हैं :—

१. नरेला	प्रमुख केन्द्र
२. महरौली	
३. कंझावाला	
४. अलीपुर	
५. बादली	उप-केन्द्र
६. तुगलकाबाद	
७. मदनपुर खादर	
८. शाबा-बाद	

उपर्युक्त केन्द्रों पर प्रतिवर्ष अनुमानित खर्च, ५०,००० रुपये है ।

इसके अतिरिक्त भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत एक मार्गदर्शी योजना के अन्तर्गत नजफगढ़ के दक्षिण-पश्चिम स्थित ६ ग्रामों-नामतः मितरांव, दिनपुर, पपरावत, नंगली सकरावती, ककरौला, खेड़ा, नवादा, रोशनपुर और रेवाल खानपुर में पुरुष और महिला स्टाकिस्ट गर्भरोधकों का वितरण करते हैं

D. V. C. Power Supply

*682 { **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** **Dr. Ranen Sen:** **Sari Prabhat Kar:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 50 on the 21st April, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the cost of power supply by Damodar Valley Corporation is so high that the rates of power to small scale industry in West Bengal are the highest in the whole of India even after subsidisation;

(b) the amount of subsidisation;

(c) whether the recent increase of power rates by the biggest supplier, Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation has been brought to the notice of Central Government;

(d) whether Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation gets D. V. C. power at the cheapest rate; and

(e) if so, what Government propose to do in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (e). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation gets power from the Damodar Valley Corporation at a special rate of about 3.7 nP. per unit. The average rate for small scale industries within the licensed area of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation varies from 7.5 nP. to 10.5 nP. per unit. The West Bengal State Electricity Board gets power from the D.V.C. at about 6nP. per unit. The Board's gross rate for small-scale industries is 19 nP. per unit. The Board is, however, charging a concessional rate of 13 nP. per unit by advancing subsidy to the extent of 6 nP. per unit. The net rate is not the highest on an all India basis. It compares favourably with the rates of supply for small-scale industries in most of the other States.

With a view to earning the 'reasonable return' as provided under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation have announced an increase of rates with effect from the 29th April, 1962, after giving the prescribed notice of two months to the State Government and the State Electricity Board. No such notice is required to be given to the Central Government. The West Bengal State Electricity Board is examining whether the increase in rates is tenable under the Act. If it is found that the new rates would yield more profit for the licensee than is permissible under the Act, the State Government will doubtless consider the question of constituting a Rating Committee under the Electricity (Supply) Act, for examining these charges.

Package Plan

*683. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure so far incurred on the package plan scheme for intensive development of agriculture;

(b) what are the places where work under the scheme has now been undertaken;

(c) whether any assessment of the results so far achieved has been made; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 19].

Streamlining of Casualty and Emergency Departments of Hospitals

*684. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to set up a Board to study the working of Hospital casualty departments in the big hospitals of the country's major towns and recommend measures for streamlining the casualty and emergency departments as well as to introduce efficiency in these departments; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Yes. It has been decided to set up such a Committee. The terms of reference of the Committee would be:—

(i) To review the organisation for rendering medical attention to casualties;

(ii) To assess the casualty medical services in hospitals in the larger cities in the country; and

(iii) To formulate recommendations for consideration of the Government of India.

Wheat Pact

*685. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether India intends to join new wheat pact, and will sign the agreement in Washington upto 15th May, 1962?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): Yes, Sir.

Central Warehouses

686. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Central warehouses under the Central Warehousing Corporation are proposed to be constructed by the end of 1962;

(b) their location, State-wise and storage capacity of each;

(c) whether they will be used for storage of foodgrains only, or for buffer stocks of raw jute seed lac etc. also; and

(d) whether transport facilities are afforded to the foodgrain producers who intend to store their produce at these Central Warehouses of the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Upto 31-3-1962, the Corporation had constructed or acquired at 12 centres godowns with a total capacity of 35700 tons. During 1962 Central Warehousing Corporation expects to complete the construction of warehouses at eight centres and to start construction at ten more centres. The details of these godowns are given in the statements placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 20].

(c) These warehouses will be utilised for storage of foodgrains as well as for other agricultural produce, e.g. seeds, jute, etc. but not lac.

(d) No, Sir.

Steel Foundry at Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop

*687. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a steel foundry is being established at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop;

(b) if so, when this will be completed; and

(c) when the casting of steel will start in this establishment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The foundry is expected to go into production by the end of 1963 and attain full production capacity by 1966.

Allotment of Additional Wagons to Andhra Pradesh

*688. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Rice Millers Association has requested the Railway authorities for increased allotment of wagons for moving rice and mangoes during the current season beginning 1st May; and

(b) whether Government have made any extra allotment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, only for the movement of rice.

(b) Wagons are allotted for the movement of rice and mangoes to meet the requirements of the trade to the maximum extent possible.

In addition to the normal arrangements, a weekly Parcel Express has been introduced between Madras and Delhi from 1st April, 1962 to clear perishable traffic including mangoes.

Participation in F.A.O. Scheme to build Food Reserves

*689. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have agreed to participate in the scheme sponsored by the F. A. O. to build food reserves to meet emergency need of deficit countries and to assist in pre-school and school feeding as also to implement pilot projects using food as an aid to economic and social development;

(b) if so, the nature of such participation; and

(c) the progress made towards implementation of the scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) As the scheme is still in the process of formulation, no invitation has been extended to the Government of India for participation.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Home treatment for T. B. Patients

*690. **Shri Maheshwar Naik:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for 'Home Treatment' with free medical facilities for T. B. patients is proposed to be extended;

(b) the areas which have so far been brought under the scope of this scheme; and

(c) the other areas which are now proposed to be brought under the scheme?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Statements I and II giving the required information are attached. [*See* Appendix II, annexures Nos. 21 and 22].

Power Breakdown in Delhi

*691. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi faced the first major power breakdown of the year on the 25th April, 1962;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which this happened;

(c) the areas affected and the period of breakdown;

(d) steps taken to meet the situation; and

(e) whether any long term measures are proposed to be adopted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (d). On 25th April, 1962, at about 10 p.m. the transmission line between Nangal and Delhi tripped following a storm, cutting off the power supply to Delhi. The areas affected were—Najafgarh Road, Patel Nagar, Karol Bagh, part of Civil Lines, South Delhi and some portion of the New Delhi Municipal Committee area. The supply of power to essential services in these areas was maintained by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking through supply from the Undertaking's own power house. Normal supply was restored within about an hour and a half.

(e). With a view to augmenting the power supply in the Capital, the following measures are being taken:

(i) Installation of one—30,000 KW steam generating set (under construction) by September/October, 1963;

(ii) installation of one—15,000 KW set by the beginning of 1964;

(iii) additional supply of 20,000 KW from the Bhakra-Nangal system in 1962; and

(iv) installation of two—50,000 KW sets by the end of 1965-66.

Jawarpura Station

1078. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the date and month by which Jawarpura Station between Depalsar and Molisar on the Bikaner Section of the Northern Railway will be opened, the building of which has already been completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The station is expected to be opened to traffic in June, 1962.

National Highway No. 26

1079. Shri J. P. Jyotishi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the position of the work of construction of the bridges on National Highway No. 26;

(b) the causes of the inordinate delay; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to expedite the work?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The present position in respect of the three major bridge works on National Highway No. 26, sanctioned during the Second Five Year Plan is as under:

(i) **Bridge over Dehar River.**—An estimate for Rs. 5.02 lakhs was sanctioned for the work in February 1959. Two tenders were received in November, 1961, and are under examination by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The work will be commenced as soon as the tender is finalised and accepted.

(ii) **Bridge over Sonar River.**—An estimate for Rs. 3.53 lakhs was sanctioned in May 1960. A tender was accepted, subject to certain modifications, in November 1961 and is likely to be finalised shortly. The work will be

commenced immediately thereafter.

(iii) **Brahmanghat bridge over Narmada River.**—An estimate for Rs. 9·51 lakhs was sanctioned in August, 1957. No tender was received for a long time and the three tenders received thereafter had to be rejected due to high cost. Subsequently, a quotation for Rs. 11·25 lakhs for the work received from M|s. Gammon (India) (Private) Ltd. was accepted in January 1960. After settling certain technical details with the firm, the work was actually commenced in March, 1961 and is now progressing satisfactorily. The bridge is expected to be completed by March, 1963.

It is also proposed to undertake construction of seven other minor bridges on this National Highway for which a sum of Rs. 9·00 lakhs has been included in the Third Five-Year Plan for the State. Detailed plans and estimates for these works are awaited from the State Government.

(b) The delay in the commencement of the works is mainly due to:

(i) lack of response to the invitations for tenders, and

(ii) Time taken in negotiations and setting various technical details and terms of contract with the contractors.

(c) Steps are already being taken to ensure expeditious settlement of the contracts as well as the timely completion of the work by:—

(i) inviting quotations from well established firms when there is no response to the general call for tenders for the work,

(ii) helping in arriving at quick decisions by means of direct negotiations and personal discussions, and

(iii) assisting the contractor in obtaining the supply of materials required for the various works. Similar and other suitable steps will be taken in future also whenever needed.

Halt at Thekkawkuttoor, Kozhikode

1030. **Shri Koya:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the public and merchants especially betel leaves merchants about the hardship caused to them by not allowing a train halt at Thekkawkuttoor between Tirur and Tirunavaya in Kozhikode District (Kerala State); and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal was examined but not accepted for want of adequate justification.

फलौदी से कोलायत तक रेल मार्ग

१०८१. **श्री तन सिंह** : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के जोधपुर जिले में फलौदी से कोलायत अथवा भाप तक रेल मार्ग बनाने की कोई योजना थी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रयोजन के लिये वहां सर्वेक्षण भी किया जा चुका था ;

(ग) क्या सरकार वहां अब ऐसा कोई मार्ग और बनाने का विचार कर रही है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक इस रेल मार्ग का निर्माण हो जायेगा; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) और (ख). जी हां।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ङ) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में नयी लाइनों के निर्माण के लिये रेलवे ने जो कार्यक्रम बनाया है, उसमें यह प्रस्ताव शामिल नहीं है।

Panchayats in NEFA

1082. **Shri D. Ering:** Will the Minister of **Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government have taken to improve the existing KEBAGS or Panchayats in NEFA; and

(b) whether Government is going to consider giving some more powers to the Panchayat members?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). "KEBAGS" are traditional tribal councils. No statutory Panchayats have so far been established in NEFA.

Railway Line from Bhongir to Nagarjunasagar

1084. **Shri Laxmi Dass:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to construct a Railway line from Bhongir to Nagarjunasagar in Nalgonda district in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal is not included in the railway's programme for construction of new lines during the Third Five Year Plan.

उन्नाव स्टेशन पर जलपान गृह

१०८५. **श्री कृष्ण देव :** क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कारण है कि उन्नाव रेलवे स्टेशन पर जलपान-गृह का प्रबन्ध नहीं है जबकि २६ सवारी गाड़ियां वहां से गुजरती हैं और वह जिले का प्रधान नगर है ;

(ख) क्या मन्त्रालय ने स्टेशनों पर जलपान-गृह खोलने के लिये कोई शर्तें निर्धारित कर रखी हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वे क्या-क्या हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार निकट भविष्य में उन्नाव स्टेशन पर जलपान-गृह खोलने का विचार कर रही है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

विवरण

उन्नाव रेलवे स्टेशन पर भोजनालय

स्टेशनों की आवश्यकता के अनुसार उन पर भोजनालयों की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

उन्नाव स्टेशन कानपुर और लखनऊ के बीच स्थित है। उन्नाव कानपुर से १८ किलोमीटर और लखनऊ से ५४ किलोमीटर की दूरी पर है। कानपुर में शाकाहारी और सामिष भोजनालय और लखनऊ में रेस्तरां के साथ-साथ शाकाहारी और सामिष भोजनालय की व्यवस्था है। इनसे यात्रियों की भोजन-सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताएं पूरी हो जाती हैं।

उन्नाव स्टेशन पर स्टाल और गाड़ियों में चाय, उपाहार आदि की बिक्री के लिये १६ आदमी हैं। इस बात को और उन्नाव स्टेशन पर ठहरने वाली गाड़ियों के समय को

देखते हुए यहां भोजनालय की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी जाती ।

National Filaria Control Programme

1086. Shri Ravindra Varma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to evaluate the progress of the National Filaria Control Programme;

(b) whether the programme has led to a reduction of the incidence of Filaria in Kerala;

(c) if so, to what extent; and

(d) what projects are at present being carried on under the control programme in Kerala?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) An assessment committee was appointed to evaluate the progress of the National Filaria Control Programme. The Committee submitted their report in July, 1961. Copies of the report are available in the Library of the Lok Sabha.

(b) and (c). In Kerala both. *W. bancrofti* and *B. malayi* infections are prevalent. The programme has, so far, been aimed at the control of the former. The control of the latter is proposed to be taken up shortly as a pilot experimental project. It is too early to assess the effect of the programme as the infection runs a prolonged course.

(d) Under the National Filaria Control Programme (aimed at contol of *W. bancrofti*) at present 7 control units, covering a population of about twenty lakhs, are operating in Kerala. The places and the areas they cover are as follows:—

Name of the Unit	Areas covered
Alleppey	Ambalapuzha
Quilon	Quilon
Tirur	Tirur, Ponnani.
Kozhikode	Kozhikode
Cannonore	Cannanore, Belipatam Tellicherry, Kasargode.
Trivandrum	Trivandrum
Ernakulam	Ernakulam, Mettancherry.

A combination of a single round of mass therapy with Diethylcarbamazine and mosquito control measures (weekly recurrent anti-larval operations by use of larvicidal oil and one round of insecticide application) have been in operation for varying periods in the different units in the last five years.

Diversion of Krishna Waters to Madras City

1087. Shri Satyanarayana: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any specific proposal put forward by the State of Madras for the diversion of 'Krishna Waters' to the city of Madras; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Government of Madras placed before the Southern Zonal Council a proposal for the utilisation of the waters of the Krishna and Godavari for the benefit of parts of the Madras State.

The Zonal Council at its meeting held on 24th September, 1961 decided to postpone consideration of this matter till the report of the Krishna-Godavari Commission has been received.

(b) Briefly, the proposal of Madras Government is to get 15 T.M.C. (thousand million cubic ft.) of the Krishna or the Godavari waters for the city of Madras and another 191 T.M.C. for irrigation purposes in Chingleput and South Arcot districts. The proposal put forward is to divert the Krishna waters either from Srisailam on Nagarjunasagar. However, if the Krishna waters are not found adequate, they have suggested diversion of the Godavari waters into Krishna.

Survey of Diwa-Dasgaon Railway

1088. Shri Dighe: Will the **Minister of Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey of the Diwa-Dasgaon Railway has been made; and

(b) if so, when was it made; and

(c) what are the detailed findings?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Yes. Preliminary Engineer & Traffic Survey for a Railway line from Diva to Dasgaon were carried out in the year 1953-54.

(c) These reports indicated inadequate return on the capital cost and as no money was available during the Second Plan, the work was not pursued. However, with a view to help economic growth of the under developed Konkan region and to attempt to relieve undue congestion around Bombay, arising from industrial development, as also to provide rail facilities upto Apta where the Basic Chemical Intermediate Plant is being set up, a railway line from Diva to Apta via Panvel, with a branch line from Panvel to Uran, has been sanctioned and the work is in progress.

Construction of Bridges at Railway level crossings in Orissa

1089. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the public for the construction of over-bridges or under-bridges at the following Railway Level crossings viz. (i) Cutack (Orissa) and (ii) Rayagada (Orissa); and

(b) if not, whether Government have any proposal for the construction of such bridges?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Scheme for over/under-bridges in replacement of existing level crossings have to be sponsored by the State Government The Railways undertake such works when the State Governments recommend and provide funds in their own budget to meet the road authority's share of the cost of the works.

The proposal for an under-bridge at mile 255|2, at the south-end of Cuttack Station Yard as sponsored by the State Government has been finally approved. Plans for the work have been finalised and estimate for the Railway's portion of the work has also been sanctioned. This work will be started as soon as the Government of Orissa communicates their acceptance of their share of the cost.

The scheme for an over-bridge at Rayagada has been tentatively recommended by the State Government for execution during Third Five Year Plan and will be undertaken as soon as the State Government communicates their final decision indicating the year in which they would be able to provide funds towards their share of the cost.

Post Office Buildings in Orissa

1090. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sub-Post Offices and Branch Post Offices in Orissa not yet provided with departmental buildings;

(b) when the construction of such buildings would take place; and

(c) the total amount that is likely to be spent for the purpose?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The total number of Departmental Sub Post Offices and Departmental Branch Post Offices in Orissa which are not housed in departmental buildings is 208 and 3 respectively.

(b) It is not possible to give any specific time as this would depend on the necessity of putting up a departmental building, availability of land and funds and the capacity of the C.P.W.D. to execute the works.

(c) About Rs. 6,30,000/- will be spent on Sub Post Office buildings during the Third Plan in Orissa.

Railway Lines in Orissa

1091. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many miles of new railway lines have been constructed in Orissa under the First and Second Five Year Plan periods so far;

(b) the new railway lines proposed to be opened in Orissa during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct a new railway line to connect Paradip Port with Sukinda-Daitari mines;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) About 66 miles.

(b) Sambalpur-Titilagarh
(About 113 miles)
Bimlagarh-Kiribura
(About 26 miles)
Bondamunda-Purnapani
(About 17 miles)
Baildilla-Kottavalasa
(270 miles out of which about 98 miles falls in Orissa)

(c) and (d). The proposal for inclusion of a rail link from Sukinda/Daiteri mining areas to a junction point on the Kharagpur-Cuttack main line, in the railway's programme of the Third Five Year Plan is under consideration. The rail line to Paradip Port from the Kharagpur-Cuttack main line is not included in the railway's programme for Third Five Year Plan. The proposal has also not been investigated so far.

Survey of River Projects in Assam

1092. Shri Liladhar Kotoki: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the rivers in the State of Assam of which the surveys for (i) power project, and (ii) multi-purpose river-valley project, have been completed;

(b) the results of the surveys;

(c) which of these river projects have been included for implementation in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(d) the salient features of the projects included in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The information is as follows:

(1) Jumuna River.—Detailed investigations have been completed by the Central Water and Power Commission and the report has been sent to the State Government.

(2) Kopilli River.—Detailed investigations have been completed and the designs, the project report and the estimates are at an advanced stage of finalisation.

(3) Barak River.—Detailed investigations are in hand are expected to be completed by March, 1963.

Preliminary investigations for storage projects on the Borpani, Killing, Diyung, Dehing, Mamphuk, Tirap, Kulsi and Subansiri rivers have also been carried out. These projects except those on the Tirap and the Subansiri project were not found attractive and further work was discontinued. The results of the preliminary investigations of the Tirap and the Subansiri Projects are under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission to see whether further detailed investigations of these schemes would be caled for.

(c) The following river projects have been included for implementation in the Third Five Year Plan:—

Irrigation	*Power*
1. Jamuna . .	1. Umiam H.E. stages I and II
2. Sukla	*(Separate provision has been made for investigation of the Kopili H.E. Scheme during III Plan.)
3. Patradisa . .	
4. Kopilli . .	
5. Barak. . .	

(d) The salient features of the projects are given below:—

(1) *Jamuna Irrigation Scheme*

The salient features of the Jamuna irrigation project are as folows:—

1) Location of head works .	Lat 26°—3'-30" Long 93°—11'-30"
(2) Catchment upto head works :	722 Sq. inches.
(3) Type of weir .	Weir on sand foundations.
(4) Length of weir.. .	1160'
(5) Maxm height above deepest bed : . .	10'
(6) Length of Main canal and distributaries	65 miles.
(7) Length of Minors .	45 miles.
(8) Gross commanded area	83,600 acres.
(9) Culturable area	66,880 acres.
(10) Irrigable area.	63,500 acres.
(11) Area to be irrigated during Kharif . .	66,700 acres.
(12) Area to be irrigated during rabi . .	10,800 acres.
(13) Area to be irrigated perennially . .	3,180 acres.
(14) Total area to be irrigated annually .	80,680 acres.
Cost per acre of culturable area . .	Rs. 289
Cost per acre of irrigated area. . . .	Rs. 239

Anticipated additional production due to irrigation:

Food grains .	2,3306 Tons.
Jute . . .	2,306 Tons.
Gardens & Sugarcane .	40,706 Tons.
Rabi crops . . .	4,437 Tons.
Total value of additional annual yield due to irrigation . . .	Rs. 194·71 lakhs
Betterment levy . .	Rs. 100 per acre
Percentage return on capital outlay in 10th year after completion. .	4·01
Estimated cost of the Project.. . . .	Rs. 192·30 lakhs

(2) *Sukla Irrigation Project*:

The project provides for construction of weir across Sukla river at Naokota. A main canal of a designed head discharge of 500 cusecs is to take off on the left bank to irrigate 55,596 acres annually at an estimated cost of Rs. 67·00 lakhs.

(3) *Patradisa irrigation Project*:

It envisages construction of an earthen dam across river Patradisa, a small perennial tributary of Jamuna river to irrigate 9,550 acres annually in the tribal areas by a contour canal of 100 cusecs capacity at an estimated cost of Rs. 20·2 lakhs.

(4) *Kopili Project in Assam*:

The tentative salient features of the Kopili project are indicated below; the final figures will be known when the project report and estimate mentioned above are completed:

The site of the Kopili hydro-electric project is located about 7 miles south of Garampani. An earth dam 170' high and 5310' long is proposed to be constructed across the Kopili river just below its confluence with the Kharkor. The dam will be flanked by earthen dykes extending over 6 miles. It will form a reservoir of a gross storage capacity of 1·013 million acre ft. for the regulation of the river flow. The stored waters will be utilised for the power generation in 2 power stations over a total net head of 1550'.

The first power house will be located on the banks of the Umrong stream Water is led to this power station through 5000 ft. long penstochs. The power station operating under an average head of 480' will be capable of generating 106,000 K.W. at 60% load factor. The tail waters of this power station will be discharged into the Umrong regulating reservior formed by construction of a dam 90' high across the Urmong river. From the Umrong reservoir a water conductor system consisting of 10,600' of open channel, 8500' of tunnel and 4500' of penstock leads the water to the second power house located on the banks of the Kopili river. This power station will operate under a head of 1100' and will be able to generate about 260,000 KW of power at 60% load factor. The first power station will initially have an installation of 4 generating units of

36,000 KW each and the second of 5 generating units of 70 MW each.

The works of the project are being designed to permit operation of the power stations at a load factor of about 40% ultimately and provision has accordingly been made for installation of one more unit at each power station later.

(5) *Barak Dam in Assam*:

An estimate amounting to Rs. 6,40,550/- was sanctioned by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for the investigation of the project. Most of the survey works envisaged have been completed. The only Major item of investigations that remains to be done relates to drilling which will be taken up on receipt of the drilling machine, which has already been ordered by the Director General, Supply and Disposals. All the investigations on the Project are expected to be completed by March, 1963.

(6) *Umiam Project*:

The salient features in respect of the Umiam (Barapani) H.E. Scheme are detailed below: —

Stage I.

Under Stage I harnessing of the Umiam river is envisaged by the construction of a 210 ft. high concrete dam and 2 earth saddle dams together with water conductor system involving construction of a tunnel 6,820 ft. long, 8·5 ft. dia, a surge shaft and 2 Nos. 1504 ft. long 6·5 ft dia penstocks leading a power station installing 4 Nos. 9 MW generating units together with the construction of 73·5 circuit miles of 132 kV and 67 circuit miles of 33 kV transmission and distribution lines at an estimated cost of Rs. 767·92 lakhs.

The Stage I works are under execution.

Stage II

The stage II of the scheme is divided into three distinct phases. The first phase works provide for the construction of a diversion dam, a tunnel ½ mile long a power station with 2 generating units of 7·5 MW each installed. The second phase covers construction of a masonry dam, intake structure, head race tunnel and a power station with 2 generating units of 12·5 MW each installed. The third phase involves one masonry diversion weir, intake structure, tunnel and a power station with 3 generating units of 12·5 MW each installed. Under this stage, construction of additional 514 miles of 132 kV lines and necessary substations etc., are envisaged. The total cost of this stage II works is estimated at Rs. 1454·11 lakhs.

The scheme report is awaited from the project authorities.

Power Projects in Assam

1093. Shri Liladhar Kotoki: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) installed capacity of power projects, thermal and hydel, so far established and under commission in the State of Assam;

(b) the per capita consumption of electricity in the State of Assam and the average per capita consumption of electricity for India; and

(c) the power projects under execution, hydel and thermal, in the State of Assam and their respective installed capacity, giving the expected time of their respective commissioning?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 23].

Orissa P. & T. Circle

1094. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken in regard to the inclusion of Koraput, Rourkela and Jharsugra areas under the jurisdiction of Orissa Posts and Telegraph Circle; and

(b) if so, when this is going to take place?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

Jute Research Centre, Jajang

1095. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the jute research centre at Jajang, (Kenompara) Orissa has been handed over to the Government of Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Central Government have decided to hand over all such centres in different States to the respective State Governments?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Jute Research Sub-Stations were set up by the Indian Central Jute Committee to deal with jute problems pertaining to the particular State. It was later felt that the State Governments would be in a better position to continue the work done at these Sub-Stations. It was, therefore, decided with the approval of the State Governments concerned to transfer the Sub-Station to them with effect from 1-4-1962. Funds earmarked for these Sub-Stations during the Third Plan period will be passed on to the State Governments concerned. The Indian Central Jute Committee will continue to provide technical guidance.

Health Insurance Scheme

1096. Shri Lahri Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government employees have been afforded facilities for medical treatment under the Health Insurance Scheme;

(b) whether it is a fact that this concession has not been extended to Government pensioners;

(c) why a differential treatment has been made in the case of those who have retired from Government service and those who are still in service; and

(d) whether it is under the consideration of Government to extend this facility to the pensioners paid from provincial and central revenues?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes. The Central Government employees working and residing in Delhi/New Delhi are afforded facilities for medical treatment under the Contributory Health Service Scheme.

(b) Yes.

(c) The concession of medical attendance and treatment is available to Central Government servants, as provision of medical facilities to them by Government is one of the conditions of service. The retired Government servants are not entitled under the existing rules, to any special medical facilities other than those available to them as ordinary citizens.

(d) A proposal to extend the benefits of the Contributory Health Service Scheme to Central Government pensioners residing in the area covered by the Contributory Health Service Scheme in Delhi|New Delhi is under consideration. There is no proposal to extend this Scheme to the pensioners paid from provincial revenues.

Royal Society of Health Congress

1097. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have participated in the Royal Society of Health Congress recently held in Britain;

(b) if so, the nature of participation; and

(c) important subjects discussed and decisions taken therein?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) The Medical Adviser to the High Commissioner for India in London was nominated as an observer on behalf of the Government of India to the Royal Society of Health Congress held at Scarborough from 9th April to 13th April, 1962.

(c) The following important subjects were discussed:—

1. Radiation
2. World Health, including tropical Hygiene
3. Health Education
4. Food and Nutrition
5. Family Health and Welfare
6. Mental Health
7. Occupational Health
8. Preventive Medicine
9. Public Health Nursing etc.

No decisions were taken on the subjects discussed, but to the extent necessary, certain recommendations were made. These recommendations will be shortly published in the Report of the Royal Society of Health. Action on the recomendations adopted by the Conference will be taken by the concerned Ministries, Local Bodies and Municipal authorities etc. if necessary.

Reaction to Anaesthetics

1098. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in U.K. it has been found that coloured people do sometimes react to anaesthetics badly which lead to the failure of heart and death; and

(b) if so, whether Government will examine the effect of anaesthetics?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) According to the vast body of experience on the subject, Anaesthesia does not discriminate between the colours of people.

(b) Does not arise.

Cargo Handled by Gujarat Ports

1099. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the Cargo handled by the minor and intermediate ports of Maritime State of Gujarat during 1960-61 and 1961-62?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

1960-61 23,45,856 tons.

1961-62—24,28,815 tons.

India—Indonesia Air Service

1100. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in March, 1961 there were informal talks between the aeronautical authorities of the Government of India and the Government of Indonesia about the possibility of the Garuda Indonesian Airways operating an air service to India;

(b) if so, what has happened to the proposal; and

(c) whether Air Vice Marshal Iskandar, Indonesian Minister, who visited India recently, had any talks about the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As far as Government of India are aware, Garuda Indonesian Airways have not yet finalised their proposals for the operation of air services to India.

(c) The matter was briefly mentioned incidentally but there was no formal discussion about it.

Hotel Facilities in Varanasi

1101. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the hotel facilities are not enough in Varanasi for foreign tourists; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to erect a hotel there?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Coastal Shipping

1102. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether coastal shipping of India had lost Burma rice trade; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Gateman on Southern Railway

1103. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of gatemen on each Railway gate on the Southern Railways had been reduced from three to two;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the working hours per day of the gatemen have increased by the above reduction of hands; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, in 48 gates only between 1-1-1961 and 31-3-1962.

(b) Yes.

(c) The gatemen at the 48 gates referred to in part (a) were previously classified as 'continuous' under the Hours of Employment Regulations and they were rostered for duty in eight hour shifts. They have since been reclassified as 'Essentially Intermittent' based on a review of the periods of effective work and periods of inaction, and they are now rostered for duty in 12-hour shifts.

योजना आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त की गई आयुर्वेद सम्बन्धी तालिका की सिफारिशें

११०४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मन्त्री २८ मार्च, १९६२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४३५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह एक ऐसा विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमे योजना आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त की गई आयुर्वेद सम्बन्धी तालिका (पेनल) की मुख्य-मुख्य सिफारिशें और उन में से प्रत्येक पर की गई कार्यवाही दी गई हो ?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (डा० सुशीला नैयर) : आयुर्वेद सम्बन्धी तालिका की प्रमुख सिफारिशें और उन पर की गई कार्यवाही इस प्रकार है :—

तालिका की सिफारिशें	की गई कार्यवाही
१. आयुर्वेदिक शिक्षा के विनियमन और पर्यवेक्षण के लिए भारतीय चिकित्सा की एक केंद्रीय परिषद् की स्थापना करना ।	१. यह विषय विचाराधीन है ।
२. समस्त राज्यों में भारतीय चिकित्सा के लिये पृथक निदेशालय, परिनियत परिषदों एवं प्रमण्डलों की स्थापना करना ।	२. इस विषय पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करना राज्य सरकारों का काम है ।
३. स्वदेशी चिकित्सा पद्धति के लिए एक अलग केन्द्रीय भेषज-निमंत्रण संस्था की स्थापना करना	३, ४ और ५ ये विचाराधीन हैं ।
४. आयुर्वेद और यूनानी भेषज-संहिता का संकलन करना ।	
५. आयुर्वेद और यूनानी फार्मेसियों में प्रयोग होने वाले कच्चे माल का कार्य-स्तर स्थिर करने के निमित्त मार्ग प्रशस्त करने के लिये भेषजिकीय अन्वेषण एककों, जो बेहतर हो कि कालेजों में वनस्पति-विज्ञान विभाग से सम्बद्ध हों, की स्थापना करना ।	
६. प्रत्येक राज्य में कम से कम एक औषधीय-जड़ी-बूटियों के उद्यान तथा एक केन्द्रीय उद्यान, जो किसी उपयुक्त स्थान पर स्थित हो जहां स्थानीय पौधे उगाये जा सकें, की स्थापना करना, और	६. केंद्रीय सरकार ने पूना के पास जमीन का एक प्लाट केन्द्रीय औषध-उद्यान के लिए खरीद लिया है । सिफारिश के अन्य भाग पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करना राज्य सरकार का काम है ।
७. औषधीय भेषजों, जो आम प्रयोग में आती हैं और जो अनुभव से आम रोगों में लाभदायक पाई गई हों, का सर्वेक्षण करना ।	७. यह विषय विचाराधीन है ।

गजरौला से नजीबाबाद तक प्रतीक्षालय

११०५. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गजरौला से नजीबाबाद जाने वाली ब्रांच लाइन पर कितने स्टेशनों पर प्रतीक्षालय नहीं हैं ।

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस ब्रांच लाइन पर कुछ ऐसे भी स्टेशन हैं जहां तारघर भी नहीं हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार शीघ्र ही इन कमियों को पूरा करने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) आठ स्टेशन ।

(ख) जी हां । इस शाखा लाइन पर कई फ्लैग स्टेशन हैं जहां तार उपकरण नहीं लगाये गये हैं क्योंकि इन स्टेशनों पर लाइन-क्लियर नहीं दिया जाता ;

(ग) और (घ). फ्लैग स्टेशनों पर तारघर खोलने का विचार नहीं है क्योंकि इन स्टेशनों पर गाड़ी आने-जाने के लिए लाइन क्लियर की जरूरत नहीं होती ।

Railway out Agency at Chikanayakanhalli

1106. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received for a Railway out

agency at Chikanayakanhalli in Bangalore-Poona Section; and

(b) if so, the difficulty in establishing the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes. A representation was received in February, 1962.

(b) The proposal is under investigation by the Southern Railway.

Improved Seed Corporation

1107. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to set up an Improved Seed Corporation;

(b) what are the objects of such a corporation; and

(c) when it is coming into existence?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes.

(b) The objects of the Corporation will be to organise the production, distribution and marketing of hybrid maize and jowar seeds. Improved seeds of other foodgrains and edible oil-seeds would also be taken up by the Corporation later on.

(c) It is likely to come into existence shortly.

Consolidation of Laws relating to Co-operation

1108. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of **Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to consolidate all the laws relating to cooperation; and

(b) whether Government have introduced training courses in the Universities for cooperative purposes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra): (a) No Sir. Cooperation is a State subject and as such the State Governments are responsible for Cooperation Legislation.

(b) The Government of India have requested the Universities to consider the possibility of introducing Co-operation as a subject of study in the degree and post-graduate courses. At present, in a number of universities, cooperation has been included as an optional subject for the B. Com. Examination. It also forms a part of the Economics and Agricultural Economics paper for the B.A. and B.Sc. (Agri.) Courses. Further, two of the universities e.g. Andhra and Baroda have introduced post-graduate diploma courses in Cooperation. The Universities have also been asked to organise Cooperative Consumer Stores to give a practical bias to students about Cooperation. Besides this, the Government have not introduced any training courses, as such, in the Universities for cooperative purposes.

शहरों में गन्दगी

११०६. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शहरों में बड़े-बड़े गन्दे नालों से पैदा होने वाली गन्दगी को दूर करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों, (राज्य-वार) द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) केन्द्र ने विगत पांच वर्षों में अप्रैल, १९६२ तक इस प्रयोजन के लिय ऋण और सहायता के रूप मे कितनी राशि दी है ?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (डा० सुशीला नैयर) : (क) राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उपलब्ध हो जाने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा चलाये गये राष्ट्रीय-जल-सम्भरण और सफाई कार्यक्रम

के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारें अधोभूमि-प्रणाल योजनायें, जो स्वतः गन्दगी को दूर कर देंगी, चालू करने के लिये प्रोत्साहित की जा रही हैं। केवल गन्दगी को दूर करने के लिये सहायता देने का ऐसा कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है जिसका मल-प्रवाह पद्धति से कोई सम्बन्ध न हो क्योंकि ऐसी स्थिति में मल-वहन जन-स्वास्थ्य की प्रमुख समस्या बनी रहेगी। राज्य सरकारों को राष्ट्रीय जल-संभरण और सफाई कार्यक्रम (शहरी) के अन्तर्गत स्वीकृत जल-सम्भरण और मल-वहन योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिये ऋण दिया जाता है और मल-वहन योजनाओं के लिये कोई पृथक् वित्तीय व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती। विगत पांच वर्षों में राष्ट्रीय जल-सम्भरण और सफाई कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों और संघ-क्षेत्रों के स्थानीय निकायों को कुल ऋण इस प्रकार दिया गया :—

वर्ष	दिया गया ऋण (रुपये लाखों में)
१९५७–५८	६६७.०५
१९५८–५९	८९९.००
१९५९–६०	११२६.३९
१९६०–६१	१००५.४४
१९६१–६२	१०२९.५३
योग	५०२७.४१

पठानकोट-सियालदह एक्सप्रेस

१११०. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ५१ अप और ५२ डाउन पठानकोट-सियालदह एक्सप्रेस मुरादाबाद और लक्सर के मध्य सब स्टेशनों पर पैसेंजर गाड़ी हो कर रुकती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यात्रियों से इस बीच में किराया एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी की तरह लिया जाता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार साधारण किराया लेने पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) यह कहना सही नहीं है कि ५१ अप/५२ डाउन सियालदह-पठानकोट एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां मुरादाबाद और लक्सर के बीच के सभी स्टेशनों पर रुकती हैं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) चूंकि ये एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां हैं, इसलिए इनके लिए सवारी गाड़ी का किराया नहीं लिया जा सकता।

Rice Production

1111. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the new invention made in Montepeller regarding new variety of rice which may double French rice production by exposing the seed rise to gamma rays; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). Information regarding this invention has not so far been published in any scientific literature but a report has appeared in the "Stateman" dated the 9th April, 1962, giving some details. A copy of the report is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II annexure No. 24].

Drinking Water at Raisinghnagar and Karanpur Stations

1112. Shri Karni Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the extremely unhygienic condition

of drinking water made available to the travelling public at Raisinghnagar and Srikaranpur stations of the Northern Railway; and

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability of providing filter plants at these stations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) It is known that the water supplied is not fully potable.

(b) Yes. Filter plants are being provided at the stations on the Section-Hanumangarh—Suratgarh canal loop on a programme basis.

Family Planning

1113. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether contraceptives are distributed free of cost to people;

(b) whether statistics are taken as to the number of people who used the contraceptives since Government have taken the drive for family planning;

(c) whether the use of contracentives has brought down the birth rate; and

(d) if so, by what percentage?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) All contraceptives are distributed free in rural areas. In urban areas all contraceptives are distributed free to people with income upto Rs. 300 per month, at half price to those with income above Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per month and at cost price to those whose income is above Rs. 500 per month.

(b) The information regarding the number of persons who use contraceptives is not available. However, the reported number of contraceptives sold in 1956 and 1961 given below shows that the number of persons who use contraceptives has considerably increased:

Year	*Diaphragm*	*Zellies*	*Condoms*	*Foam tablets*
	(Figures in Millions)			
1956 :	0·025	0·072	0·062	0·246
1961 :	0·238	0·656	6·748	20·000

(c) and (d). It is too early to make an assessment of the reduction in birth rate about by the use of contraceptives.

भूतपूर्व बीकानेर राज्य रेलवे

१११४. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन ठेकेदारों ने भूतपूर्व बीकानेर राज्य रेलवे के भवनों के निर्माण का कार्य अपने हाथ में लिया था, उन्हें कितना भुगतान करना बाकी है ;

(ख) अब तक भुगतान न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस रेलवे के विलय के बाद से भुगतान के सम्बन्ध में पत्र-व्यवहार किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) इस विषय में अन्तिम निर्णय कब किया जायेगा ?

रेलमें मन्त्रालय के उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) कोई नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Supply of Fertilizers to Andhra Pradesh

1115. **Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the annual demand of Andhra Pradesh Government for supply of fertilizers since 1957;

(b) the quantity allotted annually; and

(c) the quantity supplied every year?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 25].

Transporting of Farrakka Barrage Material

1116. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been delay in transporting Farrakka barrage material to Farrakka;

(b) why decision to allow the project to book goods for Farrakka was delayed; and

(c) how much tonnage of goods has been booked and transported up till now?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Farrakka station is not open for booking of goods traffic, nor are there facilities such as goods shed, sidings etc. for handling such traffic.

In a meeting held in May 1961 between Eastern Railway and the Project authorities a request was made for the provision of a siding. The Project authorities were advised to send a formal application for consideration by the Railway. The authorities again approached the Eastern Railway only in October 1961 asking for immediate assistance in handling traffic by using one of the high level slip lines, which is meant for Railway's own use. This was examined by the Eastern Railway and was agreed to as a special case in February 1962.

(c) Upto 9-5-62, 66 wagons have been handed over to Project authorities at Farrakka.

Imphal-Tamenglong Road

1117. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Imphal-Tamenglong Road was declared open about a year ago;

(b) upto what stage the road has been completed;

(c) the total fund allocated for this road; and

(d) the amount spent so far?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of the total length of 74 miles, the first 49 miles from Kangpokpi are motorable and the rest jeepable. Further improvement is in progress.

(c) An allocation of Rs. 61 lakhs for the Third Plan period is under the consideration of the Manipur Administration.

(d) First Plan—Rs. 26.12 lakhs.
Second Plan—Rs. 34.78 lakhs.
Year 1961-62—Rs. 11.31 lakhs.
Total: Rs. 72 21 lakhs.

Nagarjunasagar Project

1118. Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the work of Second Tunnel at Right Canal of Nagarjunasagar Project;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The Second Tunnel of the Nagarjunasagar Right Bank Canal is included in the Project sanctioned in September, 1960.

(c) Does not ariss.

Halt at Singarayakonda Station

1119. Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to halt Delhi-Madras Janata at Singarayakonda Station in view of the

importance that it connects three Taluks in Nellore District;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Prior to 1-4-59, Nos. 17Dn|18Up Madras-Delhi Janata Express used to stop at Singarayakonda. As the average long distance traffic per day dealt with at this station by these trains during the period October to December 1958 was negligible, stoppages were withdrawn with effect from 1-4-59. There is no justification to restore halts of these trains at Singarayakonda.

Vamsadhara Project

1120. Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the site for Vamsadhara Project;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Vamsadhara Project is under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Production of Khandsari and Gur

1121. Shri K. N. Pande: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the production of Khandsari and Gur during the season 1961-62; and

(b) how the prices of Khandsari and Gur compare with the prices of these commodities in previous years i.e. 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Since the season 1961-62 is still on, it is not possible to give the production of gur and khandsari during this season.

(b) Prices of Khandsari and Gur prevailing during the week ending 15th April in Hapur market for the seasons 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 are given below:—

Season	*Average price per maund (Rupees)*	
	Khandsari	Gur
1959-60	33·63	16·00
1960-61	33·75	16·00
1961-62	33·00	17·75

Price of Wheat

1122. Shri K. N. Pande: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how the market reacted to fixation of price of Wheat per Maund by Government; and

(b) whether it is going to encourage the sowing of wheat and increase the area under wheat cultivation?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) It is too early to assess market reactions to the announcement of the Government of India in March, 1962 of the minimum support price of Rs. 13 per maund for wheat. There has been no undue rise or fall in the market prices of wheat since the announcement of minimum price.

(b) The sowings of the next wheat crop will commence during September-October, 1962. The minimum price for wheat has been fixed to assure the cultivator of a reasonable return for his produce, so that he may have the necessary incentive to put in greater effort to produce more.

Anarpur Sub-Division in Tripura

1123. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the whole area of Anarpur sub-division, Tripura, was reserved for the tribal people only;

(b) if so, how it is that Government are making Forest Reserve in covering the vast forest areas in this sub-division; and

(c) what immediate and effective steps are being taken to provide an alternate occupation to the tribal Jhumias who are prevented to cut jungles for Jhum cultivation at present?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes. barring the portion already settled in favour of non-tribals.

(b) In the interests of preventing soil erosion and floods, a good forest cover is necessary. The area brought under Reserved Forests in Anarpur is only 28 per cent of the total which is reasonable considering that the national policy is to place 60 per cent of the total hill area under Reserved Forests.

(c) 2370 Jhumia families have been rehabilitated on land and given monetary grants for purchase of bullocks, agricultural implements, seeds, etc. Five Jhumia Colonies have also been established.

State Transport in Tripura

1124. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for the introduction of State Transport in Tripura;

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme; and

(c) when this scheme is expected to be put into operation?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The Tripura Administration propose to set up a Road Transport Corporation, which will provide passenger as well as goods services in certain selected areas of the Territory. It is intended to purchase 30 buses and 30 trucks, construct a well-equipped workshop, provide godown for the storage of goods and construct shelters, with modern amenities, for passengers at important bus stations. The scheme received from the Administration in this behalf is under examination.

(c) As the proposed Corporation will have to acquire vehicles and recruit the necessary staff for operating the services, after the scheme has been approved by the Government of India, it is not possible to indicate when the scheme will come into operation.

Gaon Panchayats in Tripura

1125. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of secretaries appointed for the Gaon Panchayats in Tripura;

(b) the ratio of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys and girls among them;

(c) whether this ratio has been fixed in proportion to existing number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of Tripura; and

(d) if not, whether this ratio would be changed in favour of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste people?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) 76.

(b) Scheduled Caste 4 per centum
Scheduled Tribe 16 per centum

(c) and (d). The appointments are made in accordance with Recruitment Rules which provide for reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Recruitment is in progress and attempts are being made to achieve the reserved quota from amongst available qualified candidates.

Expansion of Railways in Jodhpur Division

1126. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for expansion of railways in different parts of the country;

(b) the extent of expansion of Railways in Jodhpur Division since 1957; and

(c) why Railway link up of Bilara with Sojat and that of Sojat Road with Sojat City is not being brought into existence?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The expansion of railways in different parts of the country is considered on merits keeping in view the needs of specific industrial projects, expansion of port facilities, exploitation and utilization of mineral and natural resources, strategic considerations and other operational necessities.

(b) Information about construction of railway lines is not compiled State-wise, Division-wise or District-wise but Railway-wise. The information asked for is not available.

(c) The proposal is not included in the railway's programme for construction of new lines during the Third Five Year Plan.

कोटा स्टेशन पर नाले का निर्माण

११२७. श्री बैरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा स्टेशन पर श्री रामचन्द्र जी के मन्दिर के सामने वाला नाला क्यों नहीं बनाया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित हुआ है कि इस नाले को नहीं बनाने से जनता की अमूल्य सम्पत्ति की हानि हो रही है और सम्पूर्ण स्टेशन पर गन्दगी रहती है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) एक नाला वहां पहले से है ।

(ख) रेल-सम्पत्ति की हानि के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है । नाला स्टेशन से बहुत नजदीक नहीं है, इसलिए स्टेशन की सीमा में इसका कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता ।

Ayurvedic Colleges

1128. Shri A. T. Sarma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Government Ayurvedic Colleges that have been converted into Allopathic Colleges during the last 5 years;

(b) the names of the Government Ayurvedic Colleges that have been abolished during the last 5 years; and

(c) the names of the Ayurvedic Colleges that have been started during the last 5 years?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and a reply will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Telephones in Manipur

1129. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephones subscribed by the Government and the public in Manipur at present;

(b) how the present position compares with the demand for telephones; and

(c) details of the scheme to improve the position?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The number of telephone connections working at present from Imphal Telephone Exchange (the only exchange in Manipur) are:—

Connections subscribed by Government	110
Connections subscribed by Public	98
Total	208

(b) The demand pending is as follows:—

Government	62
Public:	74
Total	136

(c) A scheme for expansion of Imphal Exchange to 300 lines has been sanctioned. The requisite stores for this are being received.

During the Third Five Year Plan it is proposed to expand this exchange to 500 lines.

Post Offices

1130. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices and branch post offices now existing in Manipur, NEFA and Nagaland;

(b) the places in the areas which have been provided with telegraphic facilities;

(c) programmes for expansion of postal and telegraphic services in the area during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 26].

Landless Agricultural Labour

1131. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of **Food and Agricultural** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have finalised the scheme of settling ten lakh families of landless agricultural labourers in 50 lakh acres of land in the different States of India;

(b) whether the Government of India have received any representation from the Government of Kerala regarding this scheme; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a). The Central Advisory Committee on Agricultural Labour set up by the Planning Commission, recommended that during the Third Plan period 7 lakh families of landless agricultural labourers should be settled on 50 lakh acres of agricultural land available in the different States. Since the schemes in the States' Third Year Plans were not adequate to fulfil the desired target, a Centrally sponsored scheme, for financing schemes of resettlement to be formulated by the State Governments over and above the schemes in the State Plans, has been included in the Third Five Year Plan and a provision of Rs. 7 crores has been made for this purpose.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

D.G. P & T's Meeting with Employees' Representatives

1132. Shri Daji:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri H. P. Chatterjee:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs has started hold-

ing the monthly meetings with the representatives of the National Federation of P. & T. employees;

(b) if so, number of meetings held in 1961; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) to (c). At a recent informal meeting with Secretary-General and other representatives of the Union, it was decided that a meeting would be held with the Director-General to discuss pending items. A letter asking the Unions to send the list of subjects to be discussed has already been issued. This meeting will be the first of the periodical meetings.

Municipal Act for Agartala and Tripura

1133. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether rules have been framed to introduce the newly adopted Municipal Act for Agartala, Tripura; and

(b) when the Municipal election is expected to take place?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Rules regarding election of Commissioners have been framed. Necessary action to frame other rules is being taken.

(b) Municipal elections are likely to be held by the 25th April, 1963.

Telephone Exchange at Kathua

1134. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Shri Gopal Dutta: Bakshi Abdul Rashid:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to open a telephone exchange at Kathua (Jammu & Kashmir);

(b) if so, what progress has been made in this respect; and

(c) by when this project is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) to (c) A telephone exchange has already been opened at Kathua on 2nd May, 1962.

Thein Dam

1135. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Shri Gopal Dutt: Bakshi Abdul Rashid:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state whether Government have taken any final decision regarding the construction of "Thein Dam" on the river Ravi near Basollie (Jammu and Kashmir)?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): No.

बीकानेर डिवीजन पर नये स्टेशन खोलना

११३६. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन में १९६२–६३ में कितने और नए स्टेशन खोले जायेंगे ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : १९६२–६३ में उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन में पांच स्टेशन (तीन ट्रेन-हाल्ट, एक फ्लैग स्टेशन और एक क्रासिंग स्टेशन) खोले जाने की आशा है ।

गंगानगर क्षेत्र में चीनी का कारखाना

११३७. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के प्रसिद्ध कृषि प्रधान गंगानगर क्षेत्र में चीनी का कारखाना लगाने की जो योजना थी उसके स्थगित करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

'(ख) क्या यह सच है कि स्थानीय किसानों ने यह कारखाना सहकारिता के आधार पर चलाने का निश्चय किया था ;

(ग) क्या गंगानगर में कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये स्थानीय काश्तकारों से हिस्सा पूंजी भी जमा कर ली गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह पूंजी कितनी है और उसको किस रूप में प्रयुक्त किया जायेगा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में खाद्य मन्त्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) और (ख) गंगानगर में सहकारिता के आधार पर चीनी का कारखाना लगाने के लिए लाइसेंस प्रदान करने हेतु एकआवेदन पत्र नवम्बर, १९६० में प्राप्त हुआ था । परन्तु चीनी उद्योग में लाइसेंसिंग क्षमता को रोकने के निर्णय के कारण इस आवेदन पत्र का विचार भी दूसरे लम्बमान आवेदनों के साथ अभी रोक दिया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ). लगभग ३.२१ लाख रुपये की हिस्सा पूंजी काश्तकार सदस्यों से, इस उद्देश्य के लिये जमा कर ली गई थी ।

गंगानगर क्षेत्र में कृषि फार्म

११३८. **श्री प० ला० बारुपाल :**
श्री कर्णीसिंह :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार जिला गंगानगर में एक और कृषि फार्म बना रही है यदि हां, तो यह फार्म किस स्थान पर बनाया जायेगा और कितने एकड़ भूमि इस क्षेत्र में होगी ; और

(ख) वहां के स्थानीय किसानों की भूमि जो फार्म के अन्तर्गत जायेगी उस के मुआवजे में उनको कहां भूमि दी जायेगी ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां । सूरतगढ़ फार्म की तरह का एक दूसरा यान्त्रिक फार्म राजस्थान के गंगानगर जिले में जेटसार नामक स्थान पर स्थापित करने का विचार है । इस नये फार्म का क्षेत्र ३०,८५४ एकड़ है ।

(ख) मुआवजे की भूमियां अभी निश्चित नहीं की गई हैं । प्रभावित किसानों को पास ही राजस्थान नहर के क्षेत्र में भूमि अलाट करने का विचार है ।

दिल्ली में सहकारी फार्म

११३९. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** क्या **सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज और सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में इस समय कितने सहकारी फार्म चल रहे हैं ; और

(ख) किन-किन स्थानों पर ?

सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज और सहकार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) सात ।

(ख) इन समितियों के नाम व स्थान नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

(१) उमराव हुलम्बी सहकारी खेती समिति, अलीपुर ब्लाक ।

(२) पल्ला संयुक्त सहकारी समिति, गांव पल्ला, अलीपुर ब्लाक ।

(३) किराड़ी सुलेमान नगर सहकारी संयुक्त खेती समिति, गांव किराड़ी सुलेमान नगर (नांगलोई ब्लाक) ।

(४) मिंटगुमरी सहकारी संयुक्त खेती समिति, गांव पंजाब खोरे (नांगलोई ब्लाक) ।

(५) हस्तशाल सहकारी संयुक्त खेती समिति लि०, गांव हस्तशाल (नजफ़गढ़ ब्लाक) ।

(६) नई झंगोला सहकारी संयुक्त खेती समिति, गांव झंगोला (अलीपुर ब्लाक) ।

"(७) जैतपुर सहकारी खेती समिति लि०, गांव जैतपुर (महरौली ब्लाक)।

दिल्ली में नाली व्यवस्था

११४०. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के लिंक रोड में पानी की निकासी के लिये नालियां नहीं छोड़ी गई हैं जिसके कारण निकटवर्ती बस्तियों में बरसात में पानी भर जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके निरीक्षण के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० भुशीला नायर) : (क) और (ख). निगम क्षेत्र में दो लिंक रोड हैं, एक पंचकुइयां रोड से करोलबाग जाने वाली और दूसरी लोदी रोड को रिंग रोड से मिलाने वाली। इन दो लिंक रोडों पर नालियों की आवश्यकता प्रतीत नहीं होती।

Covering of Tiruvannamalai Railway Station Platform

1141. **Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to put a covering top to the platform of Tiruvannamalai Railway Station;

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be taken;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government are aware of the absolute necessity of a covering top at the platform since it is an important pilgrim Centre?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c), It is not possible to indicate at present, as it will depend on availability of funds and steel.

(d) Covering over platform is a desirable amenity which is being provided on a programmed basis within the funds available.

रेल दुर्घटना के लिये उत्तरदायी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही

११४२. **श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्षों में रेलवे में जो अधिक दुर्घटनायें हुई, उनकी सरकारी जांच के उपरान्त यह सिद्ध हुआ कि रेलवे अधिकारियों की लापरवाही से ही अधिकांश दुर्घटनायें हुई थीं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन रेलवे कर्मचारियों अथवा अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाह नवाज खां) : (क) रेल दुर्घटनाओं की जांच से पता चला है कि बहुत सी दुर्घटनायें कर्मचारियों की ग़लती से हुई।

(ख) दोषी कर्मचारियों पर अनुशासन की समुचित कार्यवाही की जाती है। उन्हें नौकरी से हटाये जाने से लेकर निन्दित करने तक का दण्ड दिया जाता है। दण्ड निर्धारित करते समय अन्य प्रासंगिक बातों के साथ इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि दुर्घटना किन परिस्थितियों में हुई और किस प्रकार की थी, दुर्घटना के लिए ज़िम्मेदार कर्मचारी की सेवा का रिकार्ड कैसा है और उसने कितने साल की नौकरी की है।

Libraries in Hospitals in Kerala

1143. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Grandhasala Sangam had at any time represented to the Central

Government for grant for a scheme to organise libraries in the Hospitals for the benefit of the inpatients; and

(b) if so, the Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Dismissal of Railway Employees

1144. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the operation of Section 149 of the State Railway Estt. Code *viz.*, that any employee could be removed from service without assigning any reason under agreement is still in vogue;

(b) if so, how many employees were removed under this rule in the year 1961-62; and

(c) what steps have been taken to stop this practice?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (e) Railway servants are not removed from service under Rule 149 of the Indian Railway Establishment Code, but their services are terminated in exercise of the contractual right under that rule. The rule is still in vogue.

(b) No one was removed from service. But the services of 68 employees were terminated under this Rule.

(c) Does not arise.

New Medical Colleges

1145. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any definite criteria for determining the need and location for new medical colleges;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the output of medical graduates in certain States is far below their minimum requirements;

(c) whether it is proposed to establish a new medical college in Jodhpur in the near future; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There are certain criteria for determining the need and also the location of new medical colleges in the States. They are broadly as follows:—

(i) Population to be served within the State—student population ratio and doctor population ration. The Health Survey and Planning Committee have remarked that it would perhaps be a safe target to aim at having one doctor for every 3000/3500 population at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(ii) Existing facilities, such as buildings, equipment, etc., available for starting new medical colleges;

(iii) Facilities available in the hospital or hospitals to be attached to the college to be started;

(iv) Availability within the State, of teaching staff and other personnel required for running the college;

(v) Availability of funds; and

(vi) Preference for backward and under-developed areas wherever it is necessary and possible.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The Government of India have not so far received any proposal from the Government of Rajasthan for the establishment of a medical college at Jodhpur. As medical education is a State subject, it is for the State Government to initiate the proposal.

Railway Lines in Mysore

1146. Shri S. Swamy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new railway lines have been constructed in Mysore State during First and Second Five Year Plans;

(b) if not, what are the reasons;

(c) what are the new lines proposed to be taken up in the Third Five Year Plan;

(d) whether Bangalore-Poona line will be converted into Broad gauge line in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(e) what are the prospective plans to lay a Railway line through Tungabhadra Ayacut area?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Railway development has not been planned on any State or region-wise concepts, but in keeping with the needs of specific industrial projects and rail-transport demands likely to be generated in various parts of the country by the developmental activities in various fields. While selecting new lines, the over-all position of resources, both financial and material, also plays a significant part. Resources available being very limited, it has not been possible to construct new lines in Mysore State during the first and second Plans.

(c) The following new lines falling wholly or partly in Mysore State are included in the railways programme for the Third Five Year Plan:—

(i) Mangalore-Hassan,

(ii) Bangalore-Salem.

(d) The conversion of the Poona-Miraj section of the Poona-Bangalore line into broad gauge is under consideration.

(e) No such line is included in the Railways' programme of construction of new lines during the Third Five Year Plan period.

Commemoration Stamp

1147. Shri S. Swamy: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received from Mysore that centenary stamps of Shri Basaweshar the first reformist of untouchability and humanity in the 12th Century in Karnatak, be issued by the postal department; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The proposal has been kept for consideration in connection with a special series of stamps to be brought out on social reformers of India. It will, however, take some time before such a series is brought out as already stated in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 333 answered in the Lok Sabha on 30th April, 1962.

Failure of Engines on S. E Railway

1148. { Shri Indrajit Gupta: / Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether engines of 6 trains on the South Eastern Railway went out of order on 18th April, 1962;

(b) whether this was due to bad quality of coal;

(c) whether engine failure on several railways have recently increased due to the use of sub-standard coal; and

(d) Government"s reaction in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Engines of 5 trains went out of order on 18th April, 1962.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Only on North Eastern & Southern Railways, there has been a

slight increase in engine failure due to the use of sub-standard coal:

(d) Increase in engine failure was mainly due to poor coal stocks held by the Railways when lower grade coals normally used on inferior services had to be consumed on passengers and through goods services with adverse results: The coal stocks with the Railways usually go down during the period from October to March when more wagons are made available for their traffic. This year the position had been further aggravated by the Goa emergency and the un-precedented cold wave in the country which adversely affected coal supplies.

Railways have since built up sufficient stock and necessary measures are also being taken to improve the quality of coal supplied to the Railways.

Benefits given to Retrenched Military Accounts Employees

1149. Shri Mohan Swarup: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that retrenched military account employees absorbed in railway on identical posts were given the benefit of pay as allowed in other Ministries;

(b) if so, whether they were also given their original seniority as given in other Ministries;

(c) whether it is a fact that the seniority of certain employees of Northern Railway has not been fixed according to those orders; and

(d) if so, whether Government will state the reasons for delay in implementation of the said orders in fixing seniority of such retrenched military Accounts employees working in identical grades in Railways?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of reply to part (b) above. However, they are entitled to their previous service being counted for the purpose of seniority on the Railways only if they were recruited against 70% war reserved vacancies.

मौसम समाचार

११५०. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के ऋतु विज्ञान विभाग की ओर से जनता के लाभ के लिए जो दैनिक मौसम बुलेटिन प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं उनमें से पिछले तीन महीनों में कितने बुलेटिन अंग्रेजी में तथा कितने भारतीय भाषाओं में जारी किये गये ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांश बुलेटिन अंग्रेजी में ही जारी किये जाते हैं ;

(ग) साधारण जनता के लाभ के लिये क्या इन बुलेटिनों को नियमित रूप से भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रकाशित करने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो कब तक उसे कार्य रूप में परिणत किया जायेगा ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऋतु विज्ञान विभाग की ओर से किसानों के लाभ के लिये पहले मौसम रेखा-चित्रों का एलबम हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में भी प्रकाशित किया जाता था ; और

(ङ) कब से उसके पुनः प्रकाशन की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहीउद्दीन) : (क) जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च, १९६२ के दौरान में ८,५२९ रोजाना के मौसम बुलेटिन और २,५५३ खास मौसम बलेटिन (तारों के जरिये) सिर्फ अंग्रेजी में जारी किये गये ।

(ख) और (ग) डिपार्टमेंट बुलेटिनों को अंग्रेजी में जारी करता है लेकिन आल इंडिया

रेडियो स्टेशन इनका मुख्तलिफ प्रदेशों की जुबानों में तर्जुमा करके ब्रौडकास्ट करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तानी जुबान के अखबार इन बुलेटिनों को मुख्तलिफ खित्तों की जुबानों में भी शाया करते हैं। डिपार्टमेंट की इन बुलेटिनों को हिन्दुस्तानी जुबानों में जारी करने की कोई मजीद तजवीज नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ) जी नहीं। इन एजेन्सियों को खास तौर पर ग्रेग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूशन वगैरह छान बीन के काम में लाते हैं और ये रास्त किसानों के इस्तेमाल करने के लिए नहीं होती हैं।

Water Pollution

1151. **Dr. K. L. Rao:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Government regulations have been laid down regarding protection of waters against pollution;

(b) if not, whether Government are intending to bring out legislation; and

(c) if so, when?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Government of Orissa have enacted "The Orissa River Pollution Prevention Act, 1953" for the regulation of the disposal of wastes and effluents into rivers by factories. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have constituted an Effluent Board under the provisions of the Factories Act 1948 (No. LXIII of 1948). In other States, the objective is sought to be achieved by making use of the provisions of the Public Health Acts the Factories Act, 1948, the Municipal Acts, etc. or by consitituting Water Pollution Control Boards.

The Government of India have constituted a Committee for studying Public Health Engineering practices and procedures in foreign countries and for preparing a draft manual for the guidance of Public Health Engineers in India. The Committee will inter-alia examine the problem of the collection and disposal of trade wastes and the allied problems of river and beach pollution and suggest common standards and specifications for the satisfactory disposal of trade wastes and the effective control of river and beach pollution.

(b) The Central Government have no proposal at present under consideration for bringing out legislation for the regulation of disposal of wastes and effluents into rivers by factories, etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Arecanut

1152. **Shri Dighe:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the produce of arecanut in the country and the acreage under cultivation in 1961-62;

(b) the quantity of arecanut exported during the same period; and

(c) the prospects of increase in the production of arecanut?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Figures regarding area and production of arecanut for 1961-62 are not yet available.

(b) 94.1 metric tons during the period 1-4-1961 to 31-1-1962 (Figures available upto 31-1-1962 only).

(c) It is planned to raise arecanut production from 93,000 tons in 1960-61 to 1,00,000 tons at the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

Mixtures used in Hospitals

1153. **Shrimati Vimla Devi:** Will the **Minister of Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the practice in all Government hospitals and dispensaries to be supplied with a large number of stock mixtures as a routine;

(b) whether it is a fact that the place of these mixtures in modern medicine is very limited;

(c) whether such routine supply of stock mixtures has led to waste of public money which could be used for other more modern and patent medicines; and

(d) whether Government will consider the question of revising this method in consultation with experts?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) It is an established practice to have stock mixtures prepared for a number of common ailments according to standard formulate of established efficacy.

(b) No. Their therapeutic value is of a high order.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Ticketless Travelling in Delhi Division

1154. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of magisterial raids carried out in Delhi division to detect ticketless travellers during the first quarter of 1962; and

(b) the number of persons found without tickets and fines realised from them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 23.

(b) 798 persons were detected travelling without tickets or with improper tickets during these raids and the amount of fine realised was Rs. 8304.70 nP.

Ticketless Travellers in Ferozepur Division

1155. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of magisterial raids carried out in Ferozepur division to detect ticketless travellers during the first quarter of 1962; and

(b) the number of persons found without tickets and fines realised from them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 19.

(b) 416 persons were detected travelling without tickets or with improper tickets during these raids and the amount of fine realised was Rs. 3481.07 nP.

Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Bombay

1156. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Bombay is paid any grant;

(b) if so, what the amount of grant was from year to year since 1961; and

(c) whether the society's work is evaluated by Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes.

(b) Grant was given to the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Bombay only from 1953-54 as indicated below:—

	Rs.
1953-54	20,000.
1954-55	20,000.

From 1955-56 to 1961-62 50,000 each year.

Budget provision for 1962-63 is also Rs. 50,000.

(c) The Society has prominent economists of he country to look after its work and activities and this Ministry is also represented in the Society's Executive Committee. The Research Programmes Committee reviews the work of the Soceity regularly.

Taxi-Type Meters for Scooter Rickshaws

1157. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3617 on the 6th September,

1961 and state what progress has been made by Government to have taxi-type meters on the scooter rickshaws?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Two firms *viz.*: Messrs Sujan Singh and Meter Traders, Bombay, have offered to supply fare meters for auto-rickshaws. They have been asked by the State Transport Authority, Delhi, (i) to get the sample meters tested by the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, and (ii) to produce evidence that they hold licences for importing 3,500 meters from Japan. The matter will be considered further by that Authority on receipt of the report of the aforementioned Institute on the meters offered by the two firms and also on production of the necessary documentary evidence by them.

Railway Line from Palia Kalan to Hasanpur Katauli on N.E. Rly.

1158. **Shri B. Verma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to construct a new North Eastern Railway line from Palia Kalan to Hasanpur Katauli or to some other place in Tahsil Nighasan, District Kheri of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the survey of the place was conducted in connection with the same; and

(c) if so, whether this proposal will be executed within the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Ladies Waiting Shed at Belghoria (E. Rly.)

1159. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on Eastern Railway, Belghoria has the second highest suburban daily passenger traffic;

(b) why there is no waiting shed with ladies waiting room at Belghoria; and

(c) if so, when this amenity will be provided?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) A waiting shed and a Ladies Waiting Room already exist at Belghoria.

(c) Does not arise.

Destruction of Foodgrains

1160. **Shri Vishram Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what quantity of food-grains is being destroyed by animals (rats, birds, monkeys etc.) every year;

(b) the quantity destroyed during the past five years; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to check this destruction?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). No definite figures are available.

(c) Sustained efforts have been made by the States to control rats and jackals. Large scale control campaigns have and are being regularly organised. In some States, schemes for the control of monkeys on the basis of cash rewards to individual catchers were tried but these proved unsuccessful and were abondoned. In many areas, will and stray cattle are also responsible for destruction of food crops etc. Government have sanctioned a scheme under which such cattle are caught by trained personnel and disposed of to breeders and Gosadans. Religious sentiment has often proved to be a hurdle in the way of destruction|disposal of monkeys, wild and stray cattle.

As regards birds, attempts are being made to prevent crop damage by adopting modern bird scaring devices.

Cultivated Area under Irrigation

1161. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of cultivated area under irrigation at present; and

(b) the area to be covered during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The percentage of net irrigated area to the total culturable area in 1960-61 was 14.7.

(b) It is envisaged that an additional area of 12.8 million acres (gross) under major and medium irrigation schemes and another 12.8 million acres under Minor irrigation schemes will be brought under irrigation during the Third Plan.

Survey of Soils

1162. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey of soils in India;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to carry out such survey; and

(d) when they propose to start the survey?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Soil survey has been undertaken by the Government of India under the All India Soil & Land Use Survey Scheme and also by State Governments. The area surveyed under the Government of India's scheme during 1960-62 is 179 lakh acres of which about 30 lakh acres are in the catchment areas of the main River Valley Projects and about 149 lakh acres in other areas, as stated below:—

River Villey Catchment (1)	(*Lakh Acres*) (2)
1. Bhakra-Nangal	4·01
2. Chambal	4·69
3. Machkund	5·72
4. Hairakud.	15·62
Total	30·04

Other areas	(*Lakh Acres*)
1. Andhra Pradesh	33·61
2. Kerala	9·81
3. Maharashtra	30·49
4. Mysore	25·90
5. Madhya Pradesh	1·83
6. Madras	15·83
7. Orissa	7·56
8. Punjab	2·27
9. Rajasthan	3·38
10. U. P.	0·55
11. West Bengal	4·72
1. Andamans	6·02
2. Delhi	2·32
3. N.E.F.A..	0·49
4. Tripura	4·20
TOTAL	148·99

The areas surveyed under State Governments' schemes according to reports so far received, is about 25 lakh acres as under:—

Name of the state	(*Lakh Acres*)
1. Bihar	0·76
2. Maharashtra	8·09
3. Mysore	1·26
4. Orissa	2·52
5. U. P.	0·07
6. D. V. C.	12·65
TOTAL	25·35

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Import of Foodgrains

1163. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total quantity of foodgrains imported during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): About 11.5 and 18.3 million metric tons respectively.

Bridges on N. E. Railway

1164. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that so far only one bridge on the railway lines for the trains going to Varanasi from Aurnihar junction on the North Eastern Railway has been constructed; and

(b) whether Government have any plans to construct bridges on the adjoining railway lines for trains going towards Gorakhpur and Chapra at Aurnihar junction on North Eastern Railway?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal at present.

TB in N.E.F.A.

1165. Shri D. Ering: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that TB is increasing in the country and in particular in N.E.F.A. and that as a result most of the patients are not admitted in the hospitals;

(b) what effective measures Government are taking to stop it at circle and village levels; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Indian produced anti-biotic medicines are as costly as those of foreign countries?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No. As far as we know there is no reliable evidence to suggest that the incidence of tuberculosis is rising in the country, including N.E.F.A. The surveys so far conducted have revealed a more or less constant rate of 1.5 to 2 per cent. All TB patients cannot be admitted in hospitals because there are not enough TB beds.

(b) A comprehensive "National TB Control Programme" has been drawn up and is being implemented in the States/Union Administrations with Central Government subsidy. The Programme *inter alia* includes Mass BCG Vaccination, establishment of TB Clinics and Demonstration and Training Centres with emphasis on expansion of domiciliary treatment services and more Isolation beds for infectious cases living in overcrowed homes etc.

(c) Streptomycin, INH and PAS which are anti-Tuberculosis drugs are produced in India. The price of Streptomycin manufactured in India is lower by about 30 per cent than in U.K. The prices of other two drugs are comparatively higher.

Bridge over Krishna Near Korti

1166. { Shri R. G. Dubey: / Shri S. B. Patil:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any correspondence between the Government of Mysore and Government of India over the question of Central subsidy for the construction of the High Level Bridge over Krishna river near Korti on Hubli-Sholapur State Highway; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The proposed bridge scheme is included in the proposals submitted by the Government of Mysore for grants-in-aid for the development of State roads of inter-State or economic importance in the State under the Third 5-Year Plan. The proposals are being examined.

National Highway

1167. { Shri R. G. Dubey: / Shri S. B. Patil:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount has been provided towards the construction of

Sholapur-Chitradurg National Highway via Hospeth; and

(b) what progress has been made so far?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) About Rs. 75.00 lakhs are expected to be spent during the 3rd Plan period.

(b) Development work has not yet pleased to state:

Shifting of Bridges from Sitimani Railway Station

1168. **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
Shri S. B. Patil:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the site of the existing Railway Bridge at Sitimani Railway station on Mubli-Sholapur line in view of the proposed Upper Krishna Valley project; and

(b) if so, what will be the cost of a new bridge and when the work will be started?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) By the proposed construction of a Dam by the Mysore Govt. across the River Krishna on the down-stream side of the existing Railway bridge, a part of the Railway line near Sitimani Station including the bridge would be submerged in the reservoir formed by the Dam and would necessitate the diversion of the Railway line for a length of nearly 13 miles including construction of a new bridge across the Krishna River. The matter is still under examination in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

(b) It is not possible to give the cost of the new bridge etc. at this stage.

Conversion of Metre-Gauge Line from Hubli to Sholapur

1169. **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
Shri S. B. Patil:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the meter gauge line from Hubli to Sholapur into a broad gauge line in view of the expansion of the cement factory at Bagalkot, the movement of high quality of Manganese ore and the general rise in trade and commerce; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

..The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): No.

(b) Does not arise.

Geophysical Investigation in Mysore State

1170. **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
Shri S. B. Patil:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been Geophysical investigation in some areas of famine stricken district of Bijapur in Mysore State, with a view to explore the possibilities of tapping the underground water;

(b) whether the orders were issued to have an exploratory tube-well hear Manankalagi in Indital Bijapur District of Mysore State; and

(c) what action has been taken in the matter

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes. A geophysical survey was carried out by the Geological Survey of India in the Bijapur District in 1955-56. The prospects of ground-water availability in large quantities were reported to be poor.

(b) Drilling was, however, recommended at a site near Manankalagi

in Indital Bijapur District as it offered some possibility of underground water availability.

(c) Information is not available of the action taken by the State Government on this recommendation.

Improvement of Alanawar-Dandeli Section

1171. { **Shri R. G. Dubey:** / **Shri S. B. Patil:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to take over and improve the Alanawar-Dandeli section in view of the increased demand on account of expansion of industries in Dandeli?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): It has already been decided to take over this line, which at present is owned by the Government of Mysore and worked by the Ministry of Railways. The necessary improvements of the section will be taken in hand as soon as the ownership passes to the Government of India, for which the concurrence of the State Government, who were addressed in July 1961, is still awaited.

Power Supply to Gauhati

1172. **Shri Liladhar Kotoki:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power supply to Gauhati city has been seriously affected due to decrease in the water flow in the Umtru river project on account of drought; and

(b) measures taken on temporary, and permanent basis?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation & Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No report to this effect has been received.

(b) It is for the Assam State Electricity Board/Government of Assam to take such action as may be considered necessary.

कोटा रेलवे क्वार्टरों में स्थित मिशनरी स्कूल

११७३. **श्री बेरवा :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा (राजस्थान) के रेलवे यार्ड में कुछ रेलवे क्वार्टर ऐसे हैं, जिनमें ईसाई मिशनरी स्कूल चलाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये स्कूल वहां कब से चलाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इनको खाली कराकर रेलवे कर्मचारियों को ये क्वार्टर देने की कोई व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां) : (क) कोटा के सोफिया मिशन स्कूल को दो यूनिट क्वार्टर पट्टे पर दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) १९६० से ।

(ग) चूंकि क्वार्टर कब्रिस्तान के पास एकान्त जगह में बने हुए हैं, इसलिए कर्मचारी उनमें रहने में हिचकते हैं ।

Recruitment to P. & T. Services, Assam

1174. { **Shri Swel:** / **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** / **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of Posts and Telegraphs (Assam, has notified in local papers that tests for recruitment to services of P. & T. in Assam would be taken on the following subjects (i) English; (ii) Arithmetic; (iii) Geography; and (iv) the Regional Language (Assamese);

(b) if so, whether such notification does not violate the direction of Government that tests in a regional

language are not necessary for recruitment; and

(c) if so, what action Government are taking in the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No, Sir. For the present, candidates for recruitment to the Clerical cadre will be examined in the following subjects before appointment:

(i) English; (ii) Arithmetic; and (iii) General Knowledge (including Geography and Every day Science). At the initial recruitment stage, no test in any Indian language will be held, but the successful candidates who may not be conversant with the language of the recruitment area will be examined in the language after recruitment. The question regarding the scope of the General Knowledge paper and about the stage at which the language test should be held is, however, under further consideration.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

Panchayat Raj

1175. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) what conclusions were reached and recommendations made by the Seminar on public administration in Panchayati Raj held at Mussoorie early in April, 1962;

(b) whether these have been considered by Government; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj & Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). The Seminar acted as the forum for an exchange of views on the various aspects of public administration in Panchayati Raj. There was a general consensus of opinion on a number of issues. The discussions and the points that emerged will no doubt be taken into account while formulating policies. A Statement containing a summary of the main points of view that emerged during the Seminar is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 27].

Willingdon Hospital Staff, New Delhi

1176. Shrimati Jayaben Shah: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the previous service of the N.D.M.C. staff of the Willingdon Hospital after centralisation is not being counted towards their pension benefit; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) As the staff of the New Delhi Municipal Committee was employed under a local fund, not administered by the Government, the Government decided that the service rendered by the staff under the New Delhi Municipal Committee could not be treated as Government service.

Smallpox Vaccination

1177. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the working of the pilot scheme for vaccination of Smallpox; and

(b) the States and the areas covered under this Scheme uptil now?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b): Pilot Projects for Eradication of Smallpox were started in one district area of each State and the Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh as part of the preparatory measures needed for the implementation of the National Smallpox Eradication programme during the Third Five Year Plan Period. The districts/areas covered by these projects are given below:—

State/Union Territory	*District/Area*
1. Andhra Pradesh	West Godarri
2. Assam . .	Kamrup

3.	Bihar . . .	Ranchi
4.	Gujarat . .	Mehsana
5.	Jammu ans Kashmir	Srinagar And Anantang.
6.	Kerala . . .	Kozhikode
7.	Madhya Pradesh .	. Durg
8.	Madras . . .	Chingloput
9.	Maharashtra .	Chanda
10.	Mysore .	Bijapore
11.	Orissa . .	Bolangir
12.	Punjab . .	Gurgaon
13.	Rajasthan .	Jaipur
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur
15.	West Bengal .	Burbhum
16.	Delhi .	Union Territory of Delhi
17.	Himanchal Pradesh	Ghumarwin Tehsil of Bilaspur District.

2. These Projects, which were entirely financed by the Central Government, were completed in March 1961 except in the Union Territory of Delhi, where it was proposed to vaccinate/revaccinate the entire population of approximately 26 lakhs. The mass vaccination programme in Delhi will be completed during the year 1962-63. Copies of the Report of the Smallpox Pilot Projects Committee giving the detailed working of these Projects have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Survey of T.B.

1178. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the statistical survey regarding the infection of T.B. disease has been made so far;

(b) if not, the reasons therefore;

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in affirmative, the details thereof uptodate;

(d) in which states, BCG vaccination is in progress and number of vaccinated persons (State-wise);

(e) whether it is a fact that some States are still considering to undertake this vaccination campaign; and

(f) if so, the names of the States and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The salient findings for the survey are as follows:—

1. Prevalence rate for 'active' and 'probably active' tuberculosis varied from 13 to 25 per 1000 population in cities, towns and villages in the different zones.

2. The rate of bacteriologically positive cases for 1000 population in these areas varied from 2 to 8.

3. Prevalence rates in cities, towns and villages were generally of the same order.

4. Prevalence rates were lower for females than for males, specially in age groups above 35 years.

5. In general, the prevalence rate showed a continuous increase with age.

6. In the cities the higher prevalence among persons living in Kutcha houses as compared to those in pucca houses indicated the possible effect of economic and sanitary conditions.

7. A large majority of the 'active' and 'probably active' cases had moderately advanced disease.

8. Definite cavitation was observed in 4 to 33 percent of the 'active' and 'probably active' cases, this percentage being generally smaller in the cities.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok SSabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 28].

(e) No. All States are participating.

(f) Does not arise.

Deaths Due to Cancer, Cholera and Plague

1179. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the number of deaths due to Cancer, Cholera and Plague in India (State-wise) during the year 1961-62 upto the 31st March, 1962?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Reliable figures regarding the incidence of cancer are not available.

The number of deaths from Cholera and Plague recorded in the various States/Union Territories during the year 1961 and 1962 (upto 31st March, 1962) are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II annexure No. 29.]

Incidence of Insanity

1180. Shri Jadhe: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of insane persons in India (State-wise) during 1961-62;

(b) whether the number is increasing or decresing; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): As no survey on the incidence of mental diseases and mental morbidity has been carried out in the country, the required information is not available.

T.B. and Cancer Hospitals

1181. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of full fledged hospitals for cancer and T.B. opened in Second Five Year Plan period (State-wise with the patient capacity); and

(b) the number of such hospitals proposed to be opened during Third Five Year Plan period (State-wise) with the patient capacity (beds provision)?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will, on receipt, be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Purchase of Maize from Madhya Pradesh

1182. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have received an urgent communication from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for reconsideration of their decision to allow starch manufactures outside the State to purchase maize from the maize producing tract of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the State Government have specifically pointed out the abnormal rise in maize prices in the State on account of this;

(c) if so, what measures are being taken to arrest this situation; and

(d) what advice Government of India have given to Madhya Pradesh Government in this connection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the Government of Madhya Pradesh have reported that as a result of large scale purchases of maize made by the starch factories in the Districts of Jhabua, Dhar, Ratlam, Mandsaur and West Nimar, the price of maize are going up and have requested the Government of India to prohibit the purchase and export of maize from these districts.

(c) and (d). In view of unduly low stocks of maize being available with the starch factories and the risk of the starch factories having to close down, the Government of India had allowed the factories to purchase only 20,000 tons of indigenous maize from the internal markets, up to the end

of May, 1962, on condition that purchases are suitably phased to avoid undue rise in prices. On receipt of the letter from the Government of Madhya Pradesh the starch factories are being asked not to concentrate their purchases of maize in one area, but to spread them over several areas in the country where maize is grown. The Madhya Pradesh Government have been apprised of the position.

Commemoration Stamp

1183. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to issue a new stamp in the month of June in memory of Utkalmoni Pandit Gopanbandhu Das; and

(b) whether any representation was received by the Ministry in this connection?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). No Sir.

Railway Crossings between Nasik Road and Kalyan Stations

1184. Shri M. L. Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many railway crossings are there on the Central Railway between Nasik Road Railway Station to Kalyan Railway Station on the Bombay-Agra Road;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct over bridges at these railway crossings;

(c) if so, when these are likely to be constructed; and

(d) whether Government are aware that heavy traffic is held up at these railway crossings for want of over bridges?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Three.

(b) and (c). Construction of over/under bridges in replacement of existing level crossings has to be sponsored by the State Government. The Railways undertake such works when the State Governments recommend and also provide necessary funds to meet their share of the cost, as per extent rules. There have been no firm proposals from the Government of Maharashtra for road over/under bridges in replacement of the level crossings between Nasik road Station and Kalyan Station during the Third Five-Year Plan

(d) There has been no complaint so far, of any undue delay to road traffic at these level crossings.

Cracks in Railway Bridges on Birmitrapur Section of S.E. Railway

1185. Shri Subdoh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Railway bridges which are newly constructed have developed cracks in the Birmitrapur-Monoharpur section of S.E. Railway;

(b) if so, when it has come to the notice of the authorities since its completion;

(c) whether the line is declared unsafe for running all kinds of trains in this section; and

(d) how long it will take to resume its regular traffic?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (d). No, Sir. No newly constructed bridge has developed cracks in Birmitrapur-Monoharpur Section. On some recently constructed bridges built with uncoursed stone rubble masonry on the double line between Rourkela and Monoharpur, the strength of which is not upto the full standard, there is a speed restriction of 30 miles per hour. Proposals to strengthen these bridges to remove speed restriction have been framed but these necessarily require time to execute, as the line carries very heavy traffic and it is difficult to make time

available for carrying out the work. The line in question has not, at any time, been declared unsafe for running any of the trains.

Promotion on Railways

1186. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of *ad-hoc* promotions were and are being ordered by Departments of the Railways;

(b) whether creations of such posts or promotions receive previous approval of the Railway Board; and

(c) what steps are being taken to put an end to such methods of promotions and to adhere to normal channels?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) No, this is within the competence of the General Manager concerned.

(c) *Ad-hoc* arrangements are made only in exigencies of service pending formation of panels on the basis of selections. Every endeavour is being made to keep the number of such cases to the barest minimum.

12.04 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Train—Truck Collision

Mr. Speaker: There is an adjournment motion by Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Ram Sewak Yadav about the train-truck collision. There is also a calling attention notice by Shri Bagri on the same subject.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The press report says that in the collision between a goods train and a motor truck four persons were killed and two others were seriously injured.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Perhaps Shri Bagri may call the attention of the hon. Minister. I will give Shri Banerjee an opportunity.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since this is the second accident in the last one month, I would only request you to consider whether a discussion can be allowed on this adjournment motion.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : महोदय, प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य-संचालन सम्बन्धी नियमों के नियम १९७ के अन्तर्गत मैं ११ मई को अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर रेलवे मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाने और मंत्री महोदय से उस पर एक वक्तव्य देने की प्रार्थना करने की सूचना देना चाहता हूं :—

> दिनांक १०-५-६२ को हरिदपुर रेलवे क्रासिंग के समीप अन्डल रेलवे स्टेशन (पूर्वी रेलवे) पर माल गाड़ी और मोटर ट्रक भिड़ने के फलस्वरूप चार आदमी उसी जगह पर मर गये और दो मरणासन्न घायल हुए जिनमें से एक की बाद में मृत्यु हो गयी। इस घटना से जनता में गहरी चिन्ता व अशान्ति व्याप्त है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय बयान दें उससे पहले मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उससे पहले नहीं।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): A collision occurred at a level crossing gate near Andal....

श्री बागड़ी : मैंने हिन्दी में काल एटेंशन किया। अगर उसका जवाब हिन्दी में नहीं होगा तो मैं नहीं समझूंगा। और अगर मैं नहीं समझूंगा तो मेरे बैठने से क्या लाभ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यदि वह नहीं समझें तो मैं उनको समझाने का यत्न करूंगा।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : माननीय सदस्य ने हिन्दी में अपना कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस दिया है और मंत्री महोदय श्री शाहनवाज खां उत्तर प्रदेश से आते हैं और वह अच्छी हिन्दुस्तानी जानते हैं। कुछ समय पहले एक माननीय सदस्य ने जब तमिल में सवाल किया था तो उसको दूसरे माननीय सदस्य ने अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद कर दिया था। मैं इस व्यवस्था का स्वागत करता हूं। मंत्री महोदय हिन्दी में जवाब दें और जो हिन्दी नहीं जानते उनके लिये अंग्रेजी में उसका अनुवाद कर दिया जाये तो अच्छा होगा।

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Sir, the original notice of the adjournment motion was from Shri S. M. Banerjee. It was in English. I have prepared the reply in English.

Mr. Speaker: That might be read then.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : माननीय मंत्री महोदय हिन्दी में उत्तर दें और उसका अनुवाद अंग्रेजी में कर दिया जाये।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Would he not be content after he had said what he wanted to say? Now let us hear the hon. Minister. If there is any difficulty, I have assured the House that I will interpret it or will get it done in Hindi.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: After I have read it in English, if I have your permission I will translate it in Hindi.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: A collision occurred at a level corssing gate near Andal on the Eastern Railway on 9th May 1962 between wagons and a truck.

The Down Pandabeswar Coal Pilot from Pandabeswar to Andal (with a load of 76 wagons hauled by 2 engines) which was waiting at the gate signal of the G.T. Road level crossing gate near Andal started at about 20:00 hours after the gate signal was lowered. The front portion of the Coal Pilot consisting of 46 loaded and two empty wagons with two engines in front passed the level crossing gate. Twentyeight loaded wagons and a brake-van were left behind. The Leverman on duty at the gate being unaware that the main train had passed in complete opened the gate for road traffic. Shortly afterwards, the rear portion of the Coal Pilot consisting of 28 wagons and a brake-van started rolling towards Andal. The Leverman who noticed this tried to close the gate again. While he was closing the east side gate, an empty truck dashed aginst the gate and came on the line resulting in collision between the truck and the rolling wagons at about 20:03 hours. The truck was smashed.

Four out of the six persons in the truck were killed on the spot. The remaining two who sustained severe injuries were removed to Andal for further treatment. One out of these two injured expired later in Andal and the other has been taken to the Asansol General Hospital for treatment.

The local railway officers of Asansol Division reached the site of accident shortly afterwards to supervise rescue operation.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta is inquiring into the cause of the accident.

Shri S. M. Banerjee rose—

श्री शाहनवाज खां एक टक्कर रेलगाड़ी और ट्रक में ९-५-६२ को हुई जब कि पंडावेश्वर कोल पायलेट पंडावेश्वर से अंदल ७६ वैगन ले जा रहा था और जिसको कि दो इंजन आगे लगे हुए थे। लेविल क्रौसिंग गेट का जो सिगनल है उसके ऊपर गाड़ी खड़ी हुई और जब सिगनल डाउन हुआ तो वह गाड़ी वहां से चली। करीबन शाम के ८ बजे जो अगला हिस्सा था जिसमें ४६ वैगन थे वह हिस्सा और दो इंजन आगे निकल गये और २८ वैगन और ब्रेकवान

[श्री शाहनवाज खां]

वहीं पीछे रह गये । जो लीवरमन लेविल क्रौसिंग गेट के ऊपर ड्यूटी पर था उसने समझा कि पूरी गाड़ी निकल चुकी है और उसने दर्वाजा खोल दिया । इस अर्से में जो २८ वेगंस पीछे रह गये थे वह अंदल की तरफ चलना शुरू हो गये । लीवरमन ने देखा कि वह वेगंस आ रहे हैं, दौड़ कर उसने गेट बन्द करने की कोशिश की लेकिन वह एक ही तरफ का गेट बन्द कर पाया था कि एक खाली ट्रक आ गया और उनके बीच में टक्कर हो गई । ४ आदमी ६ मे से जो उस ट्रक में सवार थे वहीं पर मारे गये बाकी दो अस्पताल में गये । उनमें से एक बाद में मर गया । दूसरे को आसनसोल अस्पताल में भेज दिया गया । मुकामी रेलवे के अफसरान आसनसोल डिवीजन में जो थे फौरन मौके पर पहुंच गये । ऐडीशनल कमिश्नर आफ रेलवेज सेफटी, कलकत्ता, मौके पर पहुंच गये हैं और वह उसकी जांच पड़ताल कर रहे हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bagri may put a question.

श्री बागड़ी अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी मार्फत मंत्री महोदय से तीन बातें जानना चाहूंगा । पहली बात तो यह कि जो गेट खुला रहा तो यह रेलवे की गलती थी और उसकी बिना पर जो एक्सीडेंट हुआ और आदमी मारे गये तो क्या रेलवेज ने उन मरने वाले परिवारों को कुछ मुआवजा देने की बाबत निश्चय किया है ? मुआवजा देने के बारे में सोचा जा रहा है या नहीं ?

दूसरी बात यह कि जितना नुकसान रेलवेज का हुआ है उसके बारे में कोई बयान नहीं दिया गया है ।

आगे के लिये ऐसी जो खतरनाक जगहें हैं उनके ऊपर या नीचे पुल बनाने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है या नहीं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जैसा कि मैंने अर्ज किया है ऐडीशनल कमिश्नर आफ रेलवेज सेफटी इस दुर्घटना की जांच कर रहे हैं । जब उनकी रिपोर्ट मिल जायेगी तो फिर उन उन तमाम सवालात का जो कि उन्होंने किये हैं कि जो लोग मारे गये हैं उनकी फेमिलीज को कोई मुआविजा मिलेगा या नहीं, या दुर्घटना की जिम्मेदारी किस की है, यह तमाम चीजें जो हैं, उनकी रिपोर्ट मिलने के बाद, उनके ऊपर गौर किया जायगा

श्री बागड़ी : स्पीकर साहब, खुद रेलवेज के आदमी

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has put the questions. Let him receive the answers now.

श्री शाहनवाज खां : रेलवे क्रासिंग के ऊपर ओवर ब्रिज या अंडर ब्रिज बनाने के बारे में रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री की जो पालिसी है उसको सब लोग अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं । उसमें कुछ हिस्सा स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट को देना पड़ता है । हमने खुला ऐलान किया हुआ है कि जहां स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अपना हिस्सा देने को तयार हो रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री लेविल क्रौसिंग गेट और ओवर ब्रिज बनाने के लिए हर वक्त तयार है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी भी कहा और जब रेल मंत्रालय पर और जब रेल मंत्रालय पर बहस हो रही थी तब भी यही जवाब दिया था कि राज्य सरकारों को अगर पैसा मिल जायेगा तो यह बना दिये जायेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब इस तरह की घटनायें हो रही हैं तो मंत्री महोदय या रेल मंत्रालय की ओर से राज्य सरकारों से सहायता लेने और उन पर पुल बनाने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है या की गई है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : हमने सब राज्य सरकारों को लिखा है कि जहां जहां वह

लेबल क्रौसिंग गेट्स के ऊपर ब्रिजेज बनवाना चाहते हैं वह हमको लिखें और बशर्ते कि वह अपना हिस्सा देने को तैयार हों हम इस चीज की मजूरी दे देंगे ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Only a month back a serious accident took place, of the same nature near Dhanbad in which according to the Minister only 19 persons died but according to our information and the information given in the press nearly 36 people died. I therefore want to know whether Government propose to have a judicial enquiry into the whole thing. This enquiry by a railway officer is not enough, because this is criminal negligence on the part of the Railway Administration on which people are dying. We do not want this experiment....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has put his question whether it is proposed to have a judicial enquiry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: As I requested you, Sir, this is urgent enough to warrant a discussion.

Mr. Speaker: And therefore I have allowed it. Because it was urgent enough I have allowed it, and now he should hear the answer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether a judicial enquiry will be held or not, whether the enquiries will be made by a judicial officer.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय

. . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर, और आप नहीं कर सकते ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मेरा भी नाम है और मने भी ऐडर्जनमेंट मोशन दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने साल करने की इजाजत दी है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : वह तो कौलिंग एटेंशन मोशन था । यह तो ऐडजोर्नमट मोशन है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety is an officer who works under the Ministry of Communications. He is quite independent of the Railway Ministry and his enquiry is always independent and unfettered.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether there is a proposal that after this enquiry any judicial enquiry is going to be set up or not.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No, Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, this matter is urgent enough to warrant a discussion in the House....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat. Now, what does Shri Ram Sewak Yadav want to say?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रकार की घटनायें रोज घटती हैं और जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि धनबाद में हुई और ५ तारीख को रेलगाड़ी के अन्दर चोरी हुई और हत्यायें होती रहती हैं । और आज की घटना बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है इसलिए केवल मंत्री महोदय से कौलिंग एटेंशन, शौर्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन या साधारण क्वेश्चन के जरिए जवाब लेना और उनका यह कह देना कि जांच होगी, इससे श्रीमन्, काम नहीं चलेगा । यह विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और जब तक इस पर बहस न हो और मंत्रालय को इस पर कंडैम न किया जाय ताकि इस तरह की घटनायें न हों, काम नहीं चलेगा । इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस विषय पर बहस चलाई जाय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । पहली चीज तो मुझे यह कहनी है जो कि यह हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के सवाल पर हर

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

वक्त जोर दिया जाता है वह मुनासिब नहीं है कोशिश यह नहीं की जाती कि काम किसी तरह से बढ़े मगर जिद इस बात की की जाती है कि जवाब या सवाल हिन्दी में हो या इस में हो । मैंने देखा कि कभी जब अंग्रेजी में जवाब दिया जा रहा था तो बागड़ी बहुत ध्यान से कान में ईयरफोन लगाये सुन रहे थे और मैं उससे यही नतीजा निकाल सकता हूं कि वह उसको समझ रहे थे । इसके अलावा उन्होंने अभी परसों या चौथ जो अर्जी दी थी वह अंग्रेजी में लिख कर दी थी और उससे भी यही नतीजा निकलता है कि माननीय सदस्य अंग्रेजी समझते हैं लेकिन वह इसकी कोशिश नहीं करना चाहते कि जो बात कही जा रही है उसको समझें चाहे वह अंग्रेजी में हो या हिन्दी में क्योंकि हर एक मेम्बर को यह हक हासिल है कि चाहे तो वह हिन्दी में बात करे या अंग्रेजी में करे । अब दूसरा कोई माननीय सदस्य उसको नहीं समझता कि उनको जल्दी से जल्दी समझने का यत्न करना चाहिए । उसे सीखना चाहिए और समझने की कोशिश करना चाहिए ताकि वह मतलब समझ जाये । अब अगर किसी माननीय सदस्य को अभी समझ में नहीं आता है तो वर्क की प्रोग्रेस के लिये जो उनके नजदीक मेम्बर बैठे हों उनसे समझने की कोशिश करें। मगर यहां ज्यादा जोर इस बात पर होता है कि इसमें नहीं दूसरी भाषा में जवाब दिया जाये । अब इस बेकार की जिदबाजी में कितना समय बर्बाद होता है । एक-एक मिनट का पार्लियामेंट का जो समय है उस पर हम कितना कौम का रुपया खर्च करते हैं, इस बात को भी हमें ध्यान में रखना चाहिए .....

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है और .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप मुझे अपनी बात पूरी करने की इजाजत देंगे या नहीं ।

श्री बागड़ी: स्पीकर साहब, मुझे जाती जवाब देना है .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । यह तो मुझे समझ में आ सकता है कि अगर मेम्बर खड़ा हो और स्पीकर बीच में खड़ा हो जाए तो वह बैठ जाये मगर यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि स्पीकर कुछ कह रहा है और बीच में मेम्बर खड़ा हो जाये और यह कहे कि पहले मैं खत्म करूंगा । अब यह तो आप जरा ध्यान रखें । आखिर कुछ तो रूल्स होने चाहिएं जिन के मुताबिक हम अपना यहां काम चलायें ।

अब दूसरा सवाल यह आया कि उन्होंने ऐडजार्नमेंट मोशन के दो नोटिस दिये हैं । इनके सिवाय कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस भी हमारे सामने था, जो भी वाकयात गवर्नमेंट के पास मौजूद थे इस वक्त वह हमारे सामने आ गये । इनक्वायरी इसके बारे में होनी है । सवाल अब यह पैदा होता है कि क्या अभी इस पर डिस्कशन करने से कोई नये वाकयात इस वक्त सामने आ सकते हैं और क्या डिसकशन से इस वक्त कोई फायदा होगा ? जब कि इसमें अभी हमें यह पता नहीं है कि फेल्योर कहां है ? यह चीज इनक्वायरी के नतीजे से पता चलेगी । आज न तो मेम्बर साहब के पास वाकयात हैं और न ही गवर्नमेंट के पास हैं जिससे कि मैं आज इस बारे में बहस की इजाजत दूं और हाउस का कीमती वक्त सर्फ किया जाये । चूंकि और कोई वाकयात इस वक्त सामने नहीं हैं इस वास्ते मैं अपनी मंजूरी ऐडजार्नमेंट मोशन पर नहीं देता । कालिंग ऐटेंशन नोटिस जो था उस पर हमने जो इनफार्मेशन गवर्नमेंट के पास मौजूद थी, वह ले ली है ।

I am sorry I cannot give my consent to these adjournment motions.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): I have one submission to make. We have had two accidents one after another. The earlier accident had also resulted in an enquiry departmentally. Here, again, we are having an enquiry: not a judicial enquiry as has been echoed in this House earlier. It is a very serious accident: 28 wagons remaining and 46 going away. It is serious enough to warrant that this House takes notice of it and makes our feelings clear about the need for a judicial enquiry.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Lady Member any more facts to disclose beyond what has been said here just now?

Shri Renu Chakravartty: My point is that we had one accident which was followed by a departmental enquiry. Within two weeks or three weeks, we have a second accident. The earlier discussion was also stopped on the ground that there was going to be just an enquiry. Again, this has happened. I want that there should more enquiry into this matter of a judicial kind so that we really find where the trouble lies. That is what I would urge upon you.

Mr. Speaker: In a nut shell, the question comes to this that there is demand that there ought to be a judicial enquiry.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): I would add that there is a definite difference between a judicial enquiry and the other enquiry. I was one of those who participated in a judicial enquiry where a member of the public will have an apportunity to give evidence. Otherwise, in a departmental enquiry, there is no such thing.

Mr. Speaker: I was now just called upon to decide whether I should give my consent to the adjournment motion. The thing that is now brought up is that a judicial enquiry is necessary. No other Member has now disclosed that he is in possession of any other facts beyond what has now disclosed here. How can I give my consent to the adjournment motion? That is a different matter. After this enquiry is completed, if a discussion is needed or required by Members, certainly it would be a question for consideration. I will consider if there are a series of accidents that Members might have an opportunity to discuss that.

Shri Nambiar: It would be prejudiced.

Mr. Speaker: Not that. I will now pass on to the Calling Attention Notice. Shri Bishanchander Seth.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,.....

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bishanchander Seth.

12.22 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

WHEREABOUTS OF PHIZO AND REPORTED MOVEMENT OF ANOTHER GROUP OF HOSTILE NAGAS TO PAKISTAN

Shri Bishanchander Seth (Etah): Under Rule 197, I beg to all the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> The reported arrival of Mr. Phizo in East Pakistan and the march of another group of hostile Nagas to Pakistan.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, it is difficult for me to give any very definite information about Mr. Phizo. Our information is that on the 9th of May, he was to have left London for Geneva. He did not, as a matter of fact, leave that day: not by the time he was supposed to have left. He is supposed to go to Geneva to meet the International Red Cross people as well as some In-

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

ternational commission of jurists. But, he did arrive there on the 9th evening and so far as we know, he is still there or was there till yesterday—in Geneva.

As for the other matter that the hon. Member has raised of other Nagas going to Pakistan, I have no definite information. I might mention, if I may refer to it, yesterday, there was a question raised about the Nagas who had gone there trying to form some kind of an emigre government there. I think it is highly unlikely. In fact, there was an article in a Pakistan paper saying how embarrasing it was for them to have those Nagas there and suggesting that they should be sent back to India. I do not think, therefore, that there is much chance; I cannot guarantee what other people may be thinking; but I do not think that there is much chance of others going there.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I put a question? Before I put a question, I would just like to correct one thing.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member's name also there in the notice?

Shri Hem Barua: Yes.

Before I put my question, may I submit that the Prime Minister's interpretation of the word used by Pakistan, namely 'embarrassing' was slightly out of context. They have said 'embarrassing' and put that charge against India for letting out the Naga hostiles to get into East Pakistan. And they had used that word just in connection with that.

Now, I shall put my question. May I know whether it has come to the knowledge of our Government that Mr. Phizo has, of late, written a letter to the Chief Executive Officer as also the chairman of the advisory council in Nagaland to the effect that mercy be granted to the hostile Nagas, and at the same time to offer cooperation for representation of the hostile Nagas on the Government in Nagaland. May I know whether this has come to the knowledge of Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As far as I have been able to understand the hon. Member, he has said that somebody—I am not quite clear who it is . . .

Shri Hem Barua: Mr. Phizo, May I repeat my question?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If the hon. Member could concisely put his question and not go into long premables which confuse, it would be better.

Shri Hem Brua: I shall be very precise. It has transpired that Mr. Phizo has written a letter, of late, to the Chief Executive Officer of the Advisory Committee or Council in Nagaland, asking him to grant pardon or mercy to the Naga hostiles as also to give representation to the hostile Naga on the provisional Government in Nagaland.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. I have no information about that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the newspapers, it has been reported as follows:—

> "It is learnt that at the Sylhet meeting, Mr. Phizo was urged to return to Nagaland. A route through the Mizo Hills adjoining Chittagong was suggested for re-entering India, the reports said.".

I want to know whether on the basis of this press report or the report available with Government, they have taken some concrete steps to see that he does not enter the Indian land.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If Mr. Phizo enters India, well, he will normally be arrested. But if he goes elsewhere, I cannot guarantee that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If we are able to catch him.

Mr. Speaker: That is understood.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN GOA

Shri Bishanchander Seth: Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported bomb explosion in the hall of the Municipal building at Vascodagama in Goa."

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is true that some kind of bomb was exploded at a place in Goa. We are trying to get further information about it by telephone, but we have not yet succeeded in getting it.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Some time back there was a report that when there was a meeting at Mapuca held to celebrate the liberation of Goa; a similar effort was made to terrorise those who were celebrating the liberation. This is the second effort. Will Government find out if there is a gang operating at the instance of the Portuguese, who are not very happy with the liberation? We suspect that this is an effort at sabotage.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say whether there is a gang or not. If a person has thrown a bomb once or placed a bomb, and if he is not arrested, he may do it again. That is a possibility always, if he is bent on that. But if somebody is doing it, it is clear that he must be somebody who is opposed to the present regime there.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is not a fact that there are Goanese elements, I would say, relics of Portuguese imperial rule and vested interests, who are actively opposing the liberation of Goa, and they are functioning on that plane of opposition to the liberation of Goa and they are organising this sort of sabotage work?

Mr. Speaker: Government have no information so far as that is concerned.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): From the statement of the hon. Prime Minister, it appear that they will telephone and get the information. Has our Intelligence Branch failed so miserably that such an incident where a bomb was exploded at a place where the Military Governor was to address a meeting could not be reported to the Home Ministry here in the capital?

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shri Priya Gupta: I want a reply to my question.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps none is needed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From newspaper reports, it appears that a public reception in honour of the Military Governor of Goa was arranged but the same could not be held because of this explosion. I want to know whether the Prime Minister could give us some information as to whether this bomb was purposely placed there because this function was going to take place.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As I have said, I am trying to get information from there. I may get it later. There is no good my giving odd bits of information which may not be correct.

UNDIPLOMATIC CONDUCT OF PAKISTANI DIPLOMATS IN CALCUTTA

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The charges of undiplomatic and prejudicial activity reportedly levelled against the Pakistani diplomats in Calcutta by the West Bengal Government.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: When certain unforunate incidents took place at Malda, the Deputy High Commissioner of Pakistan expressed a wish

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

to the West Bengal Government to go there. The West Bengal Government agreed to his going there accompanied by some officers of that Government. During his visit there, he visited many places. I think he spent two days there from the 5th to the 7th April. The West Bengal Government have felt—and have reported to us—that his behaviour was not quite in accordance with diplomatic procedures. The Government of India drew the attention of the Pakistan High Commissioner in India to this conduct which seemed to them also to depart from diplomatic standards. As a matter of fact, soon after the visit of the Pakistan officers, there was a slight recrudescence of trouble in Malda District.

Therefore, my answer to the hon. Member is that we did feel that the visit of the Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner was not conducive to introducing order there and generally removing tensions, but had the reverse effect.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification. Is it a fact that besides engaging in such undesirable and prejudicial activity in Malda or elsewhere in West Bengal, some of the Pakistani High Commission agents are also busy in the strategic dock area of Calcutta? Is it a fact that the West Bengal Government has suggested to the Prime Minister, naming an officer or officers of the Pakistan High Commission, to declare them *persona non grata* with the Government of India? If so, what is Government's reaction to the West Bengal Government's advice?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know about any activities in the dock areas. I have not personally heard about them. No one, to my knowledge, has been suggested to be declared *persona non grata* because of these activities. In connection with other activities, it has been suggested by the West Bengal Government that some officer sroudl be delared *persona non grata*. But, on the whole, we have, for the present, decided not to do so.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any reason to believe or suspect that the synchronisation of this undesirable and prejudicial activity on the part of the Pakistani High Comission with the Chinese agreement to negotiate a border deal with Pakistan is symptomatic of any growing collusion or conspiracy between the two aggressors to mount pressure on India in the coming months?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is a matter of conjecture.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the answer, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: These would be conjectures or opinions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I want to know if there is reason to believe or suspect. Has the Prime Minister reason to believe to that effect or no? Has he no reasons? Would he not say anything to that effect, yes or no? Does he believe or suspect a collusion?

Mr. Speaker: Would suspicions be of any value?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Certainly the Prime Minister's suspicions are of great value to the nation. Undoubtedly. There are no two opinions on that.

Mr. Speaker: Does the Prime Minister want to say anything?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, I would not. It would not be proper for me to talk about various suspicions that I have. There are many suspicions that we have, but we do not go about shouting them out, but it is obvious that there is tension between the Government of China and the Government of India, and there is tension between Pakistan and India. How far they are influenced by these facts to come together and do something which might embarrass us is a matter for conjecture.

12.36 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: FIRING ON POLICEMAN FROM CHINESE TRADE AGENCY

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I want to say something about a matter raised yesterday by Shri Hem Barua about firing in Kalimpong. Now it has been found out that first of all no fire-arms were used. The firing was not by a fire-arm, but by an air gun. It appears that members of the Chinese Trade Agency at Kalimpong have been in the habit, or sometimes they discharge air rifles from their premises in the direction of the police headquarters, maybe just to frighten them, or whatever it maybe. In the past these slugs from the air guns did not hit anybody, they went into the air and fell down, but on the 22nd March when this was done, a slug from one of the air rifles fired from the Chinese Trade Agency's office hit a policeman in the thigh and there was a minor injury. On the 30th March, the SDO at Kalimpong lodged a protest with the CTA about this incident. On the 2nd May the CTA in his reply denied that anybody in the Trade Agency had fired an air gun on that day, and he dismissed the charge as a baseless slander. We have asked the SDO at Kalimpong to let the CTA know that his reply was not satisfactory and if there is any further shooting from his premises, he would be personally held responsible. This is what we have got from the West Bengal Government.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Undoubtedly this Chinese air-gunning is very interesting, but whatever it might be, they fired and injured a policeman, and these policemen are kept in Kalimpong to guard the Chinese Trade Agency. Are we to to understand from this that the Chinese Trade Agency there in Kalimpong are not interested in having our policemen guarding them and all that? Or, what might be the reason?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is probably so. The hon. Member said that the Chinese Agency was not interested in having policemen round about. That is probably so. They are interested, but they are interested in not having them.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): On a point of order, Sir. May I submit one thing? This is a matter of procedure. You have been good enough to allow these Call Attention Notices, and I must say that the Opposition is putting forward quite interesting points for statements, but you might kindly agree to just rule that the number of such questions may be limited; otherwise, if all of us give notice of them, at least an hour or so will be spent over it. I would suggest that you might rule that the number of such questions may every day be not more than such and such.

Mr. Speaker: I will consider.

12:40 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT, POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS 1962, AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS 1960-61

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(1) Audit Report, Posts and Telegraphs 1962, under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. *See* No. 97/62.]

(2) Appropriation Accounts, Posts and Telegraphs, 1960-61. [Placed i n Library. *See* No. LT-98/62.]

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF COIR BOARD.

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(1) Statement regarding the constitution of the Board of Trade. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-101/62.]

(2) Certified Accounts of the Coir Board, Ernakulam for the year 1959-60 and Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-102/62.]

RULES UNDER THE INCOME-TAX ACT

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Rules, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:—

(1) The Income-tax (Certificate Proceedings) Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. 955, dated the 27th March, 1962, as corrected by Notification No. S.O. 1370, dated the 5th May, 1962. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-99/62.]

(2) The Income-tax Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. S.O 969, dated the 31st March, 1962, as corrected by Notification No. S.O. 1371 dated, the 7th May, 1962. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-100/62.]

12.41½ hrs

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL) 1959-60

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I beg to present a Statement showing the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1959-60.

12.41½ hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

INDIAN CENTRAL SPICES AND CASHEWNUT COMMITTEE

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Paragraph (4)(13) of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) (I.C.A.R. Resolution No. F. 27-12/60-AIII, dated the 7th September, 1961, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Central Spices and Cashewnut Committee."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Paragraph (4)(13) of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) (I.C.A.R.) Resolution No. F. 27-12|60-AIII, dated the 7th September, 1961, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Central Spices and Cashewnut Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12.42 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1962-63

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Demands Nos. 6, 7 and 113 relating to the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation for which 8 hours have been allotted.

48 cut motions have been tabled to these Demands.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions. I shall treat them as moved if the members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for members including movers of cut motions.

DEMAND NO. 6—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,21,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Community development and Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. 7—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND CO-OPERATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,82,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment, during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.'"

श्री सरजू पांडेय (रसड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सदन में सामुदायिक विकास योजना और कोआपरेटिव की ग्रांट्स के ऊपर बहस करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं । इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि सामुदायिक विकास योजनायें और कोआपरेटिव हमारे देश के लिये बहुत आवश्यक चीजें हैं । परन्तु जितनी आशा हम इस विभाग से रखते थे वह कार्य रूप में परिणत होती हमें दिखाई नहीं देती । हमारे सामने जो रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है उसमें बहुत चमकती हुई तस्वीर कोआपरेटिव की पंचायत राज की और दूसरे विभागों की पेश की गई है । अगर रिपोर्ट को आप देखें तो उसमें लिखा हुआ है, मैं सब से प्रथम कोआपरेटिव को लेता हूं, रिपोर्ट के पहले पन्ने पर लिखा हुआ है :

"A general survey of the co-operative movement as on 30th June, 1960, upto which statistical information is available, shows that there has been steady progress. During 1959-60, the number of co-operative societies of all types rose from 2·84 lakhs to 3·14 lakhs."

यह मालूम होता है कि हमारे देश में कोआपरेटिव विभाग ने बहुत ज्यादा तरक्की की है । मगर जब हम सही मानों में गावों में आकर देखते हैं इन सोसाइटियों को, तो बहुत ही निराशा होती है । ऐसा मालूम होता

[श्री सरजू पांडेय]

है, रिपोर्ट से, कि प्रगति बहुत ज्यादा हुई, लेकिन सच बात तो यह है कि अलग अलग राज्यों में अलग अलग कोआपरेटिव के कानून हैं। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ कानून हैं, आंध्र में कुछ कानून हैं और मद्रास में कुछ कानून हैं। अलग अलग कानून होने की वजह से, अलग अलग सूबों में, उसमें कोई एक रूपता नहीं है। मिसाल के तौर पर हमारे यहां कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियां तो हैं, लेकिन, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की बात कहता हूं, आम तौर से उन कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों पर उन्हीं लोगों का प्रभाव है जो समाज में प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति हैं। पुराने जमींदारों का सब से अधिक प्रभाव कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों में मिलेगा और वे लोग कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों का अपने हक में इस्तेमाल करते हैं। जो कर्ज देने वाली कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियां हैं गरीब लोग उन से फायदा नहीं उठा सकते। उत्तर प्रदेश में कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों के इस तरह के कानून हैं कि कर्जा देने वाली जितनी सोसाइटियां हैं, अगर उनका एक भी मेम्बर कर्जा अदा नहीं करता है तो सोसाइटी को डिफाल्टर करार दे दिया जाता है। फर्ज कीजिये कि एक सोसाइटी में ३० मेम्बर हैं और उनमें ५ मेम्बर टाइम पर अपना कर्जा अदा नहीं कर पाये तो बाकी २५ आदमी भी सफर करेंगे जब कि कुसूर सिर्फ ५ आदमियों का है। कभी कभी तो इन कर्जों को अदा करने के लिये लोगों को प्राइवेट महाजनों की शरण लेनी पड़ती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि मजदूर और किसान दोहरे कर्जदार बन जाते हैं। एक तो कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों से कर्जा लेते हैं दूसरे उसको टाइम पर अदा करने के लिये वह प्राइवेट महाजनों के पास जाकर कर्जा लेते हैं, और इस पर उनको दो तरह से सूद अदा करना पड़ता है।

इसी तरह से हमारे समाज की हर एक समस्या है। वहां पर प्रभावशाली लोग रहते और वे कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों पर अपना प्रभाव जमा लेते हैं तथा दूसरों को कर्ज नहीं देते। मैं कम से कम उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में कह सकता हूं कि एक एक गांव में दस दस और ग्यारह ग्यारह कोआपरेटि सोसायटियां बन गई। उन में बहुत ज्यादा झगड़े भी होते हैं नतीजा यह होता है कि गरीब लोग उन से कर्जे हासिल नहीं कर सकते। दूसरे उन को जिस सूद पर रुपया दिया जाता है वह काफी मंहगा है। जहां तक मुझे जानकारी है बैंक कोआपरेटिव सोसायटियों को ३ या ३॥ प्रतिशत सूद पर कर्जा देता है मगर वही कोआपरेटिव सोसायटियां जब अपने शेयरर्स को पैसा देती हैं तो वह ९०० प्रतिशत तक सूद वसूली करती हैं; इस तरह से ज्यादा से ज्यादा सूद का भार गरीब लोगों पर पड़ता है।

यही नहीं हम यह भी देखते हैं कि इन कोआपरेटिव ससाटियों में गबन करने की बहुत ज्यादा गुंजाइश रहती है। आम तौर से देखा जाता है कि सुपरवाइजर्स और दूसरे आफिसर्स गरीब लोगों के नाम पर रुपया ले लेते हैं और इस तरह से हजारों आदमियों को बड़ी तकलीफ होती रहती है। कोआपरेटिव के जरिये किसानों को बीज मिलता है, जो खाद मिलती है, जिन कोआपरेटिव सोसायटियों के जरिये ही देने की व्यवस्था की गयी है उन में अधिक से अधिक भ्रष्टाचार फैलता हुआ है। नतीजे के तौर पर लोगों में कोआपरेटिव के प्रति एक नफरत की भावना पैदा हो गई है। आज स्थिति यह है। मैं जानता हूं कि समाजवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था के लिये जरूरी है कि हम कोआपरेटिव्ज से गुजरें। मगर जिस तरह की कोआपरेटिव्ज हमारे यहां हैं, मैं कहता हूं कि उस से कोई लाभ नहीं होता, बल्कि उल्टे कोआपरेटिव्ज से लोगों को नफरत होती जा रही है।

दूसरी सब से बड़ी खराबी कोआपरेटिव्ज की यह है कि कोआपरेटिव सोसायटियों के चुनाव में आम तौर से उन के डाइरेक्टोरेट में होते हैं जहां कि इन कमेटियों के चुनावों में हाथ उठा कर मत दिये जाते हैं। वहां सीक्रेट बैलट से चुनाव नहीं होता। नतीजा यह होता है कि कोआपरेटिव सोसायटियों पर उन लोगों का प्रभाव चलता है। वही लोग उन के ऊपर अधिकार जमा लेते हैं जो समाज में प्रभावशाली होते हैं। नतीजे के तौर पर वह गरीब लोग, जिन के लिये सोसायटियां बनाई जाती हैं, सोसायटियों से बाहर होते हैं। दूसरे कर्जे देने के नियम भी ऐसे हैं जिन में उन लोगों को कर्जे नहीं मिलते जिन के पास जायदाद नहीं है। आम तौर से कोआपरेटिव का मंशा यह होना चाहिये कि उन लोगों को कर्जा मिले। उन को न सिर्फ कर्ज मिलना चाहिये, उन को बीज मिलना चाहिये, उन को खाद मिलना चाहिये, जिन के पास जायदाद नहीं है। मगर देखने में यह आता है कि जिन के पास जायदाद नहीं है उन को कर्जा नहीं मिलता और कभी कभी तो जायदाद की मालियत बनवाने मेंजो कोआपरेटिव के शेयरमें हैं उन्हें और परेशानियां उठानी पड़ती हैं। मैं कोआपरेटिव का डाइरेक्टर भी हूं मेरे साथ खुद ही अजीब बात हुई कि रुपया लिया जाय, अदा भी कर दिया जाये, फिर भी कोआपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट्स बिगड़ा ही दिखाई देता है। इस किस्म की सैकड़ों मिसालें मैं दे सकता हूं। कोआपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट्स की वजह से पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में एक अजीब गड़बड़ी फैली हुई है। जो एक बार सोसायटी का मैम्बर हो जाता है वह उस से दो बरस तक अलग नहीं हो सकता। अगर सोसायटी खराब काम करती है तो मेम्बर को इस बात का अधिकार होना चाहिये कि वह सोसायटी से अलग हो जाये। लेकिन वैधानिक तौर पर वह उस से अलग नहीं हो सकता। और न उस का जो शेयर होता है उस कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी में वह वापस किया जाता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि जो लोग एक बार कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी में फंस जाते हैं वे फंसते चले जाते हैं, निकलना चाहते हैं लेकिन निकल नहीं सकते, तो इस तरह भी हम देखते हैं कि बहुत से लोग कोआपरेटिव सोसायटियों के जरिये परेशान किये जाते हैं।

इस में कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग का जिक्र करते हुए कहा गया है :

"There were 2,475 Joint and collective farming societies on 30th June, 1961."

और खास तौर से राज्यों के लिये बताया गया है कि केरल में ६१, मध्य प्रदेश में १७५, पंजाब में ६४३, राजस्थान में २१६ और उत्तर प्रदेश में ३६८ कोआपरेटिव सोसायटियां हैं जिन में से काम कर रही हैं, केरल में २१, मध्य प्रदेश में ७०, पंजाब में १८२, राजस्थान में १३५, उत्तर प्रदेश में २७६।

उत्तर प्रदेश की सारी सोसायटियों की तो मेरी जानकारी नहीं है लेकिन कोआपरेटिव फार्म्स की मेरी जानकारी है। नियम यह है कि जब लोग अपने खेत वालंटरीली कोआपरेटिव को देते हैं तो कोआपरेटिव फार्म बनता है। मुझे ऐसे एक फार्म का नाम मालूम है, मंत्री जी चाहेंगे तो मैं बतला सकता हूं। वह गाजीपुर जिले में है जिस में कई सालों से घाटा दिखाया जाता था। हर साल जब हिसाब होता था तो मालूम होता था कि मेम्बरों को कुछ नहीं मिलेगा, बल्कि उनको कुछ घर से और देना पड़ता था। अभी कहा जाता है कि बैलों के खिलाने में इतना रुपया चला गया, कभी कहा जाता है कि खाद में इतना रुपया चला गया। अगर पानी बरस गया तो गल्ले को कोई उठाने वाला नहीं होता और उस में सारा गल्ला चला जाता है। जब हिसाब हुआ तो मालूम हुआ कि एक दाना भी नहीं बचा है और जो मैम्बर बने हुए हैं, उन को घर से रुपया और देना पड़ा। नतीजा यह हुआ कि वह फार्म टूट गया।

हमारे पास तो अपने आंकड़े इकट्ठा करने का कोई साधन नहीं है। सरकार के आंकड़े

[श्री सरजू पांडेय]

मालूम होता है कि बहुत ज्यादा तरक्की हुई है कोआपरेटिव खेती में। लेकिन लोगों को तजुरबा कुछ और है। मुझे दो तीन फार्मों का खुद तजुरबा है। इन फार्मों में कभी फायदा नहीं हुआ। हमेशा घाटा होता रहा और यह ऐसे लोगों के हाथों में होता है जो खेतों का तमाम मुनाफा अपने जेबों में डाल लेते हैं और जो गैर-जानकार मैम्बर हैं उन को कुछ नहीं मिलता। इन में भी यही नियम है कि जो इन का एक बार सदस्य बन जाता है वह दो तीन साल तक अलग नहीं हो सकता। जो आकड़े सरकार के हैं उन से कोआपरेटिव खेती की एक अच्छी तस्वीर दिखाई देती है लेकिन सही मानों में जमीन पर क्या गुजरता है इस का शायद मिनिस्टर साहब को कोई पता नहीं है। मैं ने जहां तक देखा है इस से कोई लाभ नहीं है।

कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्टरी की बात कही गयी है। हमारे देश में सन् १९५५–५६ में कुल तीन कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्टरीज थीं जिन का प्रोडक्शन ०·०२ लाख टन था। जो कि कुल शुगर प्रोडक्शन का ०·११ परसेंट होता था। ये बढ़ती चली गयीं और सन् १९६०–६१ में इन की कुल संख्या ३० हो गयी और इन का टोटल प्रोडक्शन ४·४२ लाख टन था जो कि देश के कुल शुगर प्रोडक्शन का १४·७ होता था। कहा गया है कि इन फैक्टरियों की संख्या आगे ३३ कर दी जायेगी। मेरा विचार है कि इन से फायदा नहीं हो रहा है।

अभी हाल में मैं ने मुजफ्फरपुर की बूढ़ाना कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्टरी को देखा; वह घाटे में चल रही है। सारी जगह किसान अपना गन्ना एक रुपये सात आने से ले कर एक रुपये १२ आने तक में मिलों को देता है, लेकिन कोआपरेटिव फैक्टरी एक रुपया मन गन्ना लेती है पर फिर भी कोई मुनाफा नहीं होता। इस को अनुदान भी दिये गये मगर यह नहीं चल सकी और नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि फैक्टरी बन्द होने जा रही है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस में कहां तक सत्य है कि कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्टरीज तरक्की कर रही हैं। बहरहाल आंकड़े यही बताते हैं कि हमारे यहां कोआपरेटिव में बड़ी तरक्की हुई है।

मैं आप के जरिये सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में कोआपरेटिव के नाम पर एक भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है। इन की जांच करायी जाये तो सही स्थिति का पता चले। बहुतों की कोई जांच नहीं हुई है। मैं तो चाहूंगा कि एक कमेटी बनाई जाये जो सारे देश की कोआपरेटिव सोसायटियों के कार्यों की जांच करे ताकि पता चले। मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि संसद् कोई ऐसा कानून बनाये कि सारे देश में जो कोआपरेटिव सोसायटियां हैं वे एक तरह काम करें और उनमें यूनिफार्मिटी आवे। अभी कहीं कुछ हो रहा है कहीं कुछ हो रहा है। इस तरह कोआपरेशन का काम सफल नहीं हो सकता।

इसलिये मेरे दो सुझाव हैं एक ऐसी कमेटी बनायी जाये जो तमाम देश की कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी के लिये यूनीफार्म कानून की सिफारिश करे और कुछ सुझाव रखे जो कि तमाम राज्य सरकारों को मान्य हों। दूसरा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि लोगों को समाज के प्रति अपनी जिम्मेदारी महसूस करने की शिक्षा दी जाये। अभी लोगों का विचार है कि समाज व्यक्ति के लिये है। समाज की उन्नति की तरफ व्यक्ति का ध्यान नहीं है। अपनी ही तरफ है। इसलिये जब तक लोगों को यह शिक्षा नहीं दी जायेगी कि समाज व्यक्ति से ऊपर है और उस के लिये हम को मरना और जीना है तब तक देश में कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट सफल नहीं हो सकता। ऐसा नहीं होगा तब तक यही होगा कि आप की रिपोर्टें आयेंगी और हमको उन्नति की तस्वीरें दिखायी जायेंगी लेकिन असल में कुछ नहीं होगा।

अब मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं पंचायत राज की तरफ । आज कल पंचायत राज का बड़ा ढोल पीटा जाता है और हम उस की बात करते हैं हम इसे शासन का विकेन्द्रीयकरण कहते है । हम पंचायतें, ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट कमेटी और जिला परिषद् बना कर शासन का विकेन्द्रीकरण कर रहे हैं । लेकिन मेरा तजरबा है कि आज पंचायतें एक अजीब चीज बन गयी हैं । हमारे यहां इन पंचायतों का इस्तैमाल राज्य की शक्ति की तरह से किया जाता है । पंचायत १०० रुपये तक के मामले और दूसरे छोटे मोटे मुकदमे सुन सकती है । नतीजा यह होता है कि गांवों के शक्तिशाली लोग इन पंचायतों के जरिये गरीब लोगों को परेशान करते हैं । अगर किसी ने उन का हल चलाने से इन्कार कर दिया, या उन की बेगार करने से इन्कार कर दिया या अगर कोई उन की मरजी के खिलाफ रह रहा है इन पंचायतों के जरिये इन गरीबों को परेशान किया जाता है । इन पंचायतों से ही मेम्बर चुन कर ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट कमेटियों में जाते हैं जो कि अपने में से मेम्बर चुन कर जिला परिषद् को भेजती हैं । इस तरह से वह ही लोग पंचायतों से जिला परिषद् तक रहते हैं और सरकार के यानी कांग्रेस पार्टी के कामों को करते हैं और जो रुपया आता है उस को अपने पक्ष में लोगों को देते हैं ।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : कांग्रेस पार्टी से क्या मतलब है पंचायत को ?

श्री सुरज पांडेय : कांग्रेस के लोग ही तो गांवों में जा कर चुनाव कराते हैं और अपने लोगों को पंच बनवाते हैं । इसीलिये वे जो रुपया आता उस को वे अपने लोगों को दे देते हैं ।

मैं यह नहीं कहता कि पंचायतें नहीं रहनी चाहिए लेकिन उनको इस तरह से अख्तियार देने चाहिएं कि जो समाज के भावशाली लोग हैं वे अपना प्रभाव न जमा कें । चुनाव भी नहीं होने चाहिएं । हमारे धान मन्त्री राजस्थान जा रहे हैं और बड़ा शोर मचाया जा रहा है कि वहां पंचायतों का बड़ा तूफान आया है । आठ वर्ष हुए आज तक पंचायतों का चुनाव नहीं हुआ और जिस की कि ओपनिंग सैरीमनी करने के लिए प्रधान मन्त्री जी तशरीफ ले जा रहे हैं । आठ साल से अब तक चुनाव नहीं हुआ है । बहरहाल यह पंचायतें और पंचायत समितियां सही मायनों में गांवों में गरीबों को हैरेस करने और उनको परेशान करने के लिए इस्तेमाल की जा रही हैं । अगर इस की जांच कराई जाय तो आप देखेंगे कि जो बातें हम कह रहे हैं वह सही हैं ।

13 hrs.

ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट कमेटियों के लिए मैं ठीक ठीक तो नहीं कह सकता लेकिन जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, १६०० करोड़ रुपया सरकार ने विकास के ऊपर खर्च किया है । लेकिन इसके बदले में मिला क्या है ? आज गांव में ए० डी० ओ०, बी० डी० ओ० और न मालूम किन किन लोगों की एक फौज सी खड़ी हो गयी है । उस फौज का सिवाय मटरगश्ती करने के दूसरा कोई काम नहीं है ।

मैंने गांव में हरिजनों के मकान में देखा कि धुंवाकस बनाये जा रहे हैं । जब मैंने पूछा तो मुझे बतलाया गया कि यह इसलिये बनाया जा रहा है ताकि लोगों की आंखों में खाना बनाते वक्त धुंवा न लगे । अब मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने उन गरीब हरिजनों के वास्ते रोटी मुहैया करने का भी बन्दोबस्त किया है कि धुंवाकस ही लगा बैठे ? जहां खाना बनाने के वास्ते अन्न तो मयस्सर हो न वहां धुंवाकस का इन्तजाम पहले करना मेरी समझ में से परे है । अब गांवों में उनकी हालत इतनी गयी गुजरी है कि उनको भरपेट खाना नहीं मिलता है और वह दो पैसे रोज पर काम करते है ।

[श्री सरजू पांडेय]

एग्रीकल्चरल इनक्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है जिसमें यह बतलाया गया है कि गांव के खेतिहर मजदूरों की क्या दशा है । उसमें बतलाया गया है कि जहां सन् १९५०–५१ में उनको साल में २०० दिन काम मिलता था वहां आजकल साल में १९६ दिन मिलता है । मजदूरी भी इन की घट चुकी है । अब गांव में उनको काम प्रोवाइड किया जाये रोटी मुहैय्या की जाय, यह जरूरी है, या पहले और कुछ न करके उनके घरों में धुंवाकस बनाया जाय, यह जरूरी है ? कहीं जाकर देखिये तो आप पायेंगे कि कुछ लोगों के आंगन पक्के किये जा रहे हैं तो कहीं कुछ और इसी तरह का काम किया जा रहा है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : बस दो मिनट और समय दिया जाये । गांवों में रोशनी का इन्तजाम हो रहा है लेकिन उसकी हालत क्या है ? गांवों में जाकर मैं देखता हूं कि वहां पर रोशनी के लिए सैंकडों लालटैनें डाली गई हैं लेकिन उन का ऊपर का हिस्सा टूट कर गिर गया है, खाली नीचे का ढांचा रह गया है और वह बेकार हो गयी हैं । अब इसमें ज्यादातर पैसे का दुरुपयोग होता है । बी० डी० ओ० साहब को जीपें दी गई हैं । पुलिस आफिसर्स जब इतना इम्पोर्टेंट काम करते हैं उनको तो जीप की जरूरत नहीं है मगर बी० डी० ओ० अपनी जीपों का इस्तमाल बारात करने, सिनेमा देखने और इधर उधर घूमने में करते हैं । आम तौर से यह बी० डी० ओज० लोग इन गाड़ियों का झूठे बहाने बना कर बेजा इस्तेमाल करते हैं और करोड़ों रुपया इस विभाग का खाते हैं । सबसे ज्यादा अगर गबन और लूट है तो यह प्लानिंग डिपार्टमेंट की है । मैंने प्लानिंग के एक साहब से पूछा कि भाई यह क्या बात है तो उसने मुझे कविता सुनाई कि प्लानिंग के तीन काम नक्शा, मीटिंग और सलाम । नक्शा, मीटिंग और सलाम यह तीन काम बस प्लानिंग के हैं । दिन भर नक्शे बनते हैं कि मुर्गी कितनी है, बकरी कितनी हैं और गदहे कितने हैं और इन पर करोड़ों रुपया बर्बाद किया जाता है । सरकार ने यह कार और जीपें जो प्रोवाइड की हैं उनसे यह बस नक्शे बनाते हैं, मीटिंग्स करते हैं और झूठी पैदावार बढ़ाते हैं । इनके अलावा और कोई काम यह लोग नहीं करते हैं ।

चूंकि मेरे पास समय नहीं है इसलिये मैं ज्यादा तो नहीं कह सकता लेकिन दो, तीन सुझाव देना चाहूंगा । अब महिला मण्डल, युवक मण्डल और न मालूम कितने मण्डल बने हैं और अब एक एम० पी० के नीचे १६ ब्लाक पड़ते हैं और अगर वह इन तमाम मण्डलों को एड्रेस करने लगे तो यहां इस सदन में उनको आने की नौबत ही न आये । महिला मण्डल, युवक मण्डल और इसी तरह के बीसियों मण्डल बने हुए हैं और दिन भर भजनोपदेश चलता है और कहीं पर रघुपति राघव राजा राम चलता है । करोड़ों रुपया इन पर देश का बर्बाद किया जाता है । इसके बदले आप उनके वास्ते सड़कें बनाइये, सिंचाई का बन्दोबस्त कीजिये और उनको काम दीजिये । लेकिन इस तरह से बेकार में एक मच्छरमारों की फौज खड़ी करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है ।

गांवों में जाकर देखिये पाखाने बनाये जाते हैं । जितने भी काम होते हैं सब ऊपर से बन कर आते हैं लेकिन उन ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट वालों से यह नहीं पूछा जाता है कि गांव वालों को प्राइमरी नेसिसिटी क्या है । अब होना तो यह चाहिए कि वहां पर पहले सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जाये, सड़कें बनायी जायें और पुल बनाये जायें । लेकिन यह न होकर

ऊपर से योजनाएं बन कर आ जाती हैं कि इतने पाखाने बना लो इतने बैलों के लिए नांद बना लो और इतनी रोशनी लगा लो चाहे उनकी जरूरत हो या न हो ।

अन्त में मैं और अधिक न कहते हुए यह चाहूंगा कि कोआपरेटिव की इनक्वायरी करायी जाये । साथ ही साथ कोआपरेटिव्स के कानून को बदला जाये । मौजूदा कानून कोआपरेटिव को भ्रष्ट करता है और वह एक बिल्कुल निकम्मी चीज हो जायेगी और कोआपरेटिव का कोई मेम्बर होना नहीं चाहेगा ।

जहां तक कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट की बात है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इसका आज यह जो इतना विस्तार किया जा रहा है और खामख्वाह इन अधिकारियों को जीपों आदि पर काफी पैसा बर्बाद किया जा रहा है वह बन्द किया जाना चाहिए इसमें जितना पैसा बर्बाद हो रहा है उसकी कोई इंतिहा ही नहीं है । धन्यवाद ।

श्री दि० सि० चौधरी (मथुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो डिमाण्ड्स एण्ड ग्राण्ट्स इस समय विचाराधीन हैं और उन के सम्बन्ध में हमारे पूर्व माननीय वक्ता जो कह रहे थे उसको सुन कर मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ । स्वयं उन्होंने यह कहा कि उन्हें पता नहीं है जानकारी नहीं है और वह केवल कागजों और रिपोर्टस को देख कर ही यह बातें कह रहे हैं । जब लोगों को स्वयं तो जानकारी होती नहीं है और इस तरह की आलोचना करते हैं विशेष कर सहाकारिता के सम्बन्ध में जब इस तरह की बातें करते हैं तो वह गलत बातें करते हैं । उन्होंने कई बातें ऐसी कह डालीं जो कि वास्तविकता से बिल्कुल भिन्न हैं । उन्होंने जो यह फरमाया कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज अपने मेम्बरों से साढ़े नौ प्रतिशत ब्याज लेती हैं तो मुझे तो पता नहीं है कि ऐसी कौनसी सोसाइटीज हैं जो कि साढ़े नौ प्रतिशत ब्याज लेती हैं । मैं उनको बतलाना चाहूंगा कि उनकी यह बात गलत है और उत्तर प्रदेश में कहीं यह चीज नहीं है. . . .

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : सब सोसाइटीज हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप को शान्त होकर सुनना चाहिए । आपकी बारी हो चुकी है ।

श्री सरजू पांडेय : ठीक है बारी हो चुकी है लेकिन वह गलत बयानी कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब अगर वह आप से एख्तलाफ रखना चाहते हैं तो क्या आप उन को नहीं सुनेंगे ?

श्री दि० सि० चौधरी : उन्होंने जो यह कहा था कि जमींदारों का सहकारी संस्थाओं पर अधिकार है यह बिल्कुल गलत कहा है । मैं आप से निवेदन करूं कि एपैक्स बैंक जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश का कोआपरेटिव बैंक है और जिसका कि मैं वाइस चेयरमैन हूं उसका मुझे पता है उसमें केवल एक दो व्यक्ति को छोड़ कर जिनमें प्रीफ्रेंस से भी चुन कर आये हैं, सब के सब ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जो कि कोई इनकम टैक्स नहीं देते हैं और साधारण व्यक्ति हैं या किसान हैं ।

मैं अपने जिला सहकारी बैंक की बात बतलाऊं कि मैं उसका मैनेजिंग डाइरैक्टर हूं । मैं स्वयं एक किसान हूं और मेरे तमाम साथी केवल एक दो व्यक्ति को छोड़ कर जो कि एक प्रीफ्रेंस के डाइरेक्टर हैं, सब के सब साधारण किसान हैं । अधिकतर ऐसे हैं जो कि रुपया जमा नहीं करते बल्कि कर्जा लेते हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह कहा कि सब चुनाव हाथ उठा कर होते हैं, यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है । मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि आगामी २० जून को यू० पी० कोआपरेटिव बैंक का वार्षिक अधिवेशन होने वाला है और वहां चुनाव बैलट

[श्री दि० सि० चौधरी]

बौक्स से होगा । हाथ उठाने वाली वहां पर कोई बात नहीं है ।

मैं तो यहां तक कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि सरकार अगर कोई सबसे अच्छा काम कर रही है तो यह सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में कर रही है । इससे भी आगे मैं निवेदन करूं कि जनता के पास पहुंचने के लिए सरकार ने अगर कोई कार्य किया है, अगर जनता से सम्पर्क कायम करने के लिये कोई कार्य किया है तो यह सहकारिता का काम है । इससे भी अगर आगे बढ़ कर कहूं तो कह सकता हूं कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए, जनता की आर्थिक समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए कोई सबसे बड़ा कार्य हुआ है तो यह सहकारिता का ही कार्य है । लेकिन दुर्भाग्य हमारा यह है कि इस सहकारिता के क्षेत्र की उन्नति के लिए जो जो करना चाहिए वह नहीं हो पाता है । जिस तरीके से कार्य हो रहा है उसमें कुछ थोड़ी सी कमी रह जाती है ।

जहां तक सरकार के बढ़े हुए कार्य का सम्बन्ध है, रिपोर्ट हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने और अन्य सदस्यों ने भी पढ़ी है । उसको देखने से मालूम होता है कि हमारा देश प्रगति पथ पर निरन्तर बढ़ता चला जा रहा है । देश के स्तर पर तरक्की इस तरह से हुई है कि जहां हमारे यहां १४४ लाख मेम्बर्स थे वहां २ वर्ष में उनकी संख्या बढ़ कर २१० लाख हो गयी है । इसी तरह से कर्जा की बात है । १६६ करोड़ से बढ़ कर दो साल में २४० करोड़ रुपया हो गया है । यह तो मैंने आपको देश के स्तर की बात बताई । अगर आप हमारे सूबे के स्तर पर देखें तो मैं आप से निवेदन करूं कि हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेशीय बैंक का वर्किंग कैपिटल जो कि सन् १९५८ में १० करोड़ ९१ लाख था अब बढ़ कर ३३ करोड़ हो गया है । हमारे यहां डिपाजिट्स जो कि पहले ५ करोड़ २३ लाख थी अब वह बढ़ कर ११ करोड़ ७२ लाख हो गयी हैं ।

जिले के स्तर पर भी प्रगति की है कि हमारा जिला सहकारी बैंक मथुरा, जहां कि आज से ४, ५ वर्ष पहले केवल ८ लाख से काम होता था अब १ करोड़ ४० लाख रुपये से काम होता है ।

इससे नीचे उतर कर जब हम साधन सहकारी समिति के स्तर पर आते हैं तो मैं अपने ही कुरसण्डा गांव की सहकारी समिति जो कि एक गांव पंचायत के अन्दर ५ में से एक है, एक एक वर्ष के अन्दर वहां पर २५–३० हजार नकद का लाभ होता है । वह सोसायटी ऊपर के बैंकों से कर्जा कम लेती है । मेम्बरों का करीब डेढ़ लाख रुपया बतौर अमानत जमा रक्खा है । करीब १ लाख की उसकी निज की पूंजी हो गयी है । अब माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना कि इन सोसाइटियों में सरासर बेईमानी चलती है गलत बयानी है । इस समिति का सरपंच लगभग दस साल से सरपंच बना चला आ रहा है और उसके न चाहने पर भी लोग उसी को ही सरपंच बनाते चले आ रहे हैं । इतने दिनों मे एक भी घटना ऐसी नहीं हुई है जिसमें कि वहां पर बेईमानी की कोई शिकायत की गई हो ।

इस सोसाइटी में और भी कई तरह के कार्य किये जाते हैं । हमारी समिति का कोई मेम्बर अगर अपने परिवार में लावारिस व्यक्ति छोड़ जाय तो समिति उसको अपना जीवन निर्वाह करने के लिये सहायता देती है । उसको मुफ्त खाना, देने का प्रबन्ध करती है । हम पानी का प्रबन्ध करते हैं । कोई ऐसा किसान नहीं है, जिस को उत्पादन का काम करने के लिए रुपये की जरूरत हो और उसे रुपया न मिल सके । एक भी प्रार्थना-पत्र ऐसा नहीं गया है, जिस में किसी मेम्बर ने कहा हो

कि वहां बेईमानी हुई है । लोग कहते हैं कि को-आपरेटिव्ज में बेईमानी होती है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस विषय में अगर तुलना की जाये, तो अन्य विभागों के मुकाबले में सहकारिता विभाग में बहुत कम बेईमानी है ।

मैं आप को इस का प्रमाण देता हूं । आगरा के कमिश्नर, श्री सानवाल, बहुत ही ईमानदार और योग्य व्यक्ति हैं । एक दफ़ा वह सादाबाद में आए । वहां पर एक ब्लाक की मीटिंग हो रही थी । उस मीटिंग में मैं ने कहा "आप गांव के सब लोग बैठे हुए हैं । आप मुझे एक आदमी ऐसा बता दीजिए, जो कि तहसील पर तकावी लेने गया हो और जिस को रिश्वत न देनी पड़ी हो ।" ऐसा कोई आदमी नहीं था और उन लोगों ने कहा कि हम सब को देनी पड़ी है । फिर हम ने कहा, "ऐसा कोन आदमी है, जो प्राईवेट, निजी, भट्टे से ईंटें लेने गया हो और जिस को वे कंट्रोल-प्राइस पर मिल गई हों, ब्लैक मार्केट के रेट्स पर न मिली हों" । ऐसा आदमी भी कोई नहीं था । तब मैं ने कहा, "क्या आप में से कोई ऐसा आदमी है, जो कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट को-आपरेटिव बैंक से कर्ज़ा लेने गया हो और उस को रिश्वत देनी पड़ी हो, या हम जो सहकारी भट्टे चला रहे हैं, उन में ईंटें लेने गया हो और उस को एक ईंट भी ब्लैक मार्केट के रेट पर दी गई हो । कमिश्नर महोदय को साक्षी पेश कर सकता है ।" इस पर सब ने कहा कि एक भी आदमी ऐसा नहीं है ।

मैं माननीय सदस्य को कहना चाहता हूं कि जो उन के ज़िले के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हैं, उन को यू० पी० को-आपरेटिव बैंक से लाखों रुपया कर्ज़ा मिलता है । उन को मालूम है कि वहां पर कोई भ्रष्टाचार और बेईमानी नहीं है । यू० पी० को-आपरेटिव बैंक २२, २३ करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट को-आपरेटिव बैंकों को देते हैं । मेरे सामने एक भी मिसाल नहीं आई है कि उस का कोई कर्मचारी या चपरासी रिश्वत लेता है ।

मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य को पता होगा कि किसी मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर ने जिस के हाथ में दस, बीस, पच्चीस हजार रुपये को इस्तेमाल करने का अधिकार होता है, उस रुपए को ग़बन कर लिया हो । मेरे सामने तो ऐसी कोई मिसाल नहीं आई है । मैं जानता हूं कि मथुरा ज़िले में चालीस, पचास हजार रुपया पंच ले जाते हैं और वे बांटते हैं । छोटी मोटी शिकायतें हो सकती हैं कि किसी को ज्यादा कम दे दिया, लेकिन एक भी ऐसी मिसाल नहीं है कि किसी ने दस बीस हजार रुपए का गबन कर के मकान बना लिया हो ।

विरोधी पार्टी के एक माननीय सदस्य उत्तर प्रदेश में डिस्ट्रिक्ट को-आपरेटिव बैंक के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हैं । वह डा० केसकर के मुकाबले में चुनाव लड़ कर यहां आए हैं । वह स्वीकार करेंगे कि जहां तक बैंक से कर्ज़ा लेने का सवाल है, कोई रिश्वत नहीं ली जाती है ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों और पब्लिक सैक्टर के बारे में कह सकते हैं कि उन में भ्रष्टाचार होता है, किन्तु अन्य स्थानों और विभागों की अपेक्षा सहकारी क्षेत्र में भ्रष्टाचार बहुत कम पाया जायेगा । हां, जहां सहकारिता का काम सरकारी कर्मचारियों के हाथ में है, वहां भ्रष्टाचार कहीं कहीं पाया जाता है ।

सहकारिता क्षेत्र के लिए सब से खतरनाक बात लार्ज-सोसायटीज हैं । अगर इस प्रकार की सोसायटीज काम करती रहीं, तो सहकारिता के क्षेत्र को बहुत बड़ा नुक्सान होगा । ब्लाक यूनियन्ज में सुपरवाइज़र काम करते हैं और भट्टे वग़ैरह चलाए जाते हैं और वहां पर भी कहीं कहीं भ्रष्टाचार पाया जाता है । जहां सुपरवाइज़र काम करते हैं, गड़बड़ और बेईमानी अपेक्षाकृत वहां ही अधिक पाई जाती है ।

[श्री दि० सिं० चौधरी]

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि जनता को अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिए । मैं उन का समर्थन करता हूं और कहना चाहता हूं कि जनता को अधिकार अवश्य दिया जाना चाहिए । यह हो सकता है कि इस अवस्था में कहीं कहीं गड़बड़ी हो, लेकिन इस क्षेत्र में उन्नति और प्रगति भी तभी हो सकती है, जब कि गैर-सरकारी आदमी इन संस्थाओं में काम करें, क्योंकि जितनी उन्नति गैर-सरकारी आदमी कर सकता है, उतनी सरकारी कर्मचारी नहीं कर सकता ।

सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में प्रगति होने में कठिनाई इस लिए भी हो जाती है कि बी० डी० ओज़० के पास जीप होती है, लेकिन ज़िला-स्तर पर काम करने वाले असिस्टेंट रजिस्ट्रार के पास आने-जाने के लिए कोई साधन नहीं होते हैं । डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार के पास भी कोई जीप नहीं होती है, जो कि लगभग पांच ज़िलों के ऊपर होता है ।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि ब्याज अधिक लिया जाता है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार तकावी और लगान की वसूली में लगभग सवा छ : परसेंट खर्च कर देती है । उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए सहकारी बैंक जो ब्याज लेते हैं, वह अधिक नहीं है । उस ब्याज का जो मुनाफ़ा होता है, वह किसी पूंजीपति के पास नहीं जाता है । वह समिति में ही रहता है और वह समिति उन्हीं मेम्बरों की है, जो कि ब्याज देते हैं । इस के अतिरिक्त ये बैंक भी उन्हीं के हैं, किसी पूंजीपति के नहीं हैं । ब्याज से जो लाभ हो कर इकट्ठा होता है, वह किसी पूंजीपति को नहीं मिलता है । वह कठिनाई के समय समिति के काम आता है और अगर रुपया इकट्ठा हो जायगा, तो उन्हें बाहर से ब्याज पर रुपया नहीं लेना पड़ेगा ।

माननीय सदस्य की एक बात का मैं समर्थन करता हूं और वह यह है कि सारे देश में सहकारिता के सम्बन्ध में बनाए गए कानून भिन्न-भिन्न हैं । मुझे यह कहने के लिए माफ़ किया जाये कि अगर इस विभाग के किसी कर्मचारी को नियुक्त किया जाता है, तो इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि वह सहकारिता के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी रखता है या नहीं । लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि कई सूबों में सहकारिता के मिनिस्टर ऐसे व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये जाते हैं जो यह नहीं जानते कि सहकारिता का मतलब क्या है । इस का परिणाम यह होता है कि जब सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में उन्नति का सवाल आता है, तो बड़ी कठिनाई पैदा हो जाती है ।

इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ और रुकावटें भी हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की नीति यह है कि सहकारिता के क्षेत्र से सरकारी अधिकारियों का असर कम कर दिया जाये किन्तु इस समय भी रजिस्ट्रार तो प्रदेश के स्तर का बैंक के चेयरमैन हैं हालांकि वह हस्तक्षेप नहीं करते और डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट ज़िला सहकारी बैंक के चेयरमैन हैं । हमारे यहां पहले एक बिल विचाराधीन था, जो कि अब फिर आने वाला है । उस बिल में यह कह कर कि अधिकार दिये जा रहे हैं, ऐसी बातें रखी जा रही हैं कि जिस से जनता को अधिकार मिलेंगे । किन्तु वास्तविक स्थिति यह है कि जनता के अधिकार छिन जायेंगे और सरकारी अधिकारियों के अधिकार बढ़ जायेंगे ।

उस बिल में एक प्रतिबन्ध यह लगाया जा रहा है कि डायरेक्टर छ : वर्ष के बाद चुनाव में खड़ा नहीं हो सकेगा । वह प्रतिबन्ध बेशक लगा दिया जाये, लेकिन उस बिल में यह भी व्यवस्था की गई है कि रजिस्ट्रार की परमिशन से वह खड़ा हो सकता है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो व्यक्ति रजिस्ट्रार की परमिशन का इच्छुक रहेगा, उस की यह हिम्मत कैसे हो सकती है कि वह कोई ऐसी बात करे, जो कि रजिस्ट्रार या सरकार पसन्द न करे । इस प्रकार का प्रतिबंध संविधान के विरुद्ध है ।

सहकारी संस्थाओं की सहायता करने के लिए सरकार उन के हिस्से खरीदती है और उन को इस के लिए रुपया देती है। लेकिन उस का नतीजा उल्टा होता है। हिस्से होने की वजह से जो डायरेक्टर नामीनेट किये जाते है, उनकी नियुक्ति राजनीतिक उद्देश्य से होती है। उस से जहां पहले शान्ति से काम होता था, वहां अब संघर्ष होने शुरू हो गए हैं और उस के कारण सहकारिता की उन्नति में बाधा पड़ती है। मैं ने स्वयं सरकार से प्रार्थना की थी कि हमें उस के हिस्से के रुपए नहीं चाहिए, किन्तु सरकार ने उसे स्वीकार नहीं किया।

इस लिए मैं केन्द्र के मंत्री महोदय और सूबों के मंत्रियों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यदि वे सहकारिता के क्षेत्र को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और उस को लड़ाई-झगड़े और पालिटिक्स से अलग रखना चाहते हैं, तो कृपा कर के वे सरकारी रुपया उस में न लगाएं और अगर लगाएं भी, तो नामिनेटिड डायरेक्टर न रखें। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हर स्थान पर नामिनेटिड डायरेक्टरों ने एक प्रकार का हंगामा मचा दिया है और उन के आते ही पालिटिक्स शुरू हो जाता है।

जब रिजर्व बैंक के लाखों करोड़ों रुपए कर्ज़ा ले कर बैंक वापस कर सकते हैं, तो अगर सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त डायरेक्टर नहीं रहेगा, तो क्या दो तीन लाख रुपया वे खा जायेंगे। मैं आप को तजुर्बे के आधार पर बताना चाहता हूं कि अगर झगड़ा कहीं है, तो वहां जहां सरकारी कर्मचारियों के हाथ में सहकारिताकी संस्था है। गड़बड़ वहां है, जहां सरकारी कर्मचारियों के हाथ में अधिकार हैं। इसी तरह से जहां सरकार के द्वारा नियुक्त या नामिनेटिड डायरेक्टर है, वहां खतरा पैदा हो जाता है। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि बहुत से बैंक अपना सालाना जल्सा इसलिए नहीं करते हैं कि करते ही हम पर नामीनेशन की आफ़त आ जायगी। जैसा कि मैं ने अभी बताया, मैं ने अपने बैंक की तरफ़ से सरकार को लिखा कि हम उस की सहायता के बग़ैर काम करना चाहते हैं और वह अपने हिस्से वापस ले ले, लेकिन सरकार ने उस प्रार्थना-पत्र को स्वीकार नहीं किया।

सरकार की तरफ़ से कहा जाता है कि इन बातों की तरफ़ हमारा ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिलाया जाता है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि हम ने रजिस्ट्रार के रजिस्ट्रेशन के अलावा एक निजी, प्राईवेट, संस्था बनाई हुई है, जो उत्तर प्रदेश के ज़िला सहकारी बैंकों के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर्ज़ की एक यूनियन है। जब प्रधान मंत्री जी लखनऊ गये, तो उस यूनियन की तरफ़ से एक प्रतिनिधि-मंडल उन से मिला। पंडित जी ने कहा कि दिल्ली आकर माननीय मंत्री, श्री डे, और अन्य अधिकारियों से मिलो और उन से इस बारे में बात-चीत करो। एक डेलीगेशन ले कर हम दिल्ली आये, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से मंत्री महोदय समय अभाव से नहीं मिल सके। प्लानिंग कमीशन के सदस्य, श्री श्रीमन्नारायण जी से हम मिले और उन के सामने सारी बातें रखीं। उन बातों को सुन कर उन्होंने कहा, "अच्छा, ऐसा हो रहा है?" इस का मतलब यह है कि सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जो नीति है, उस के विपरीत काम हो रहा है और उसके बारे में उन को मालूम नहीं था।

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर हम सहकारिता के क्षेत्र को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो गांव की सोसायटी के स्तर पर, ज़िले के स्तर पर और सूबे के स्तर पर काम करने वाले कार्यकर्ताओं को आगे बढ़ाया जाये और उन को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि ज्यादा आप उन पर प्रतिबन्ध न रखें। विदेशों में जाकर मुझे इस मूवमेंट का निरीक्षण करने का मौका नहीं मिला है और शायद मुझे मिलेगा भी नहीं क्योंकि विदेशों में उन्हीं को भेजा जाता है जो सहकारिता के निम्न स्तर की संस्थाओं के बारे में जानकारी नहीं रखते हैं लेकिन जो बड़े बड़े कागज़ों पर बड़ी बड़ी रिपोर्ट्स लिख सकते हैं। उन्हीं को

[श्री दि० सि० चौधरी]

भेजा जाता है जो वहां से आ कर यहां पर बड़ी बड़ी रिपोर्टें लिख कर दे सकते हैं जिन को व्यवहारिक ज्ञान नहीं ।

मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि सहकारिता के क्षेत्र को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए आप प्रभावशाली कदम उठायें । प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक बार बम्बई में कहा था कि सहकारी क्षेत्र में, मैं चाहता हूं कि गबन भले ही हो किन्तु अपने तजुर्बे से लोग सीखें, सीखना अधिक आवश्यक है । हम सीख रहे हैं । मैं साधारण सा किसान हूं । लेकिन मथुरा में डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया और उत्तर प्रदेश में २० करोड़ रुपया के प्रबन्ध में लगा हुआ है । दोनों स्थानों पर असाधारण उन्नति हो रही है । कहते हैं जनता को अधिकार दे रहे हैं किन्तु एक ओर अधिकारियों की तलवार लटकती रही है तो दूसरी ओर अनावश्यक कानूनी प्रतिबन्ध रहते हैं । इस तरह से काम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है । केन्द्रीय सरकार के सचिव भिडे साहब कुरसंदा की सोसायटी को देखने गये थे जो हिन्दुस्तान की सब से अच्छी सोसाइटियों में से एक है । वह अच्छी इस तरह से बनी है कि वह सरकारी अनावश्यक कानून को और उन में जो गलत बातें हैं, उनको नहीं मानती है । आडिट रिपोर्ट्स में क्या है । उनमें यह होता है कि बिना परमिशन के काम कर दिया गया है तथा दूसरी छोटी मोटी चीजें रहती हैं । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे इन तमाम बातों पर विचार करें । तमाम सूबों के आदमियों को बुलायें और इस सम्बन्ध में विचार विमर्श करें । रजिस्टरार्ज की मीटिंग्ज तो हो जाती हैं लेकिन प्रदेशों से जनता के लोगों को बुला कर, ब्लाक स्तर से लोगों को बुला कर, जिला स्तर से लोगों को बुला कर मीटिंग्ज नहीं की जाती हैं और यह जानने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती है कि स्टेट्स में क्या क्या कठिनाइयां हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये । जो इस तरह की बातें चल रही हैं उनकी कुछ ऊंचे स्तर के आदमियों को ले करके कमेटी आप न बनायें, इन्क्वायरी आप साधारण और व्यवहारिक जानकारी वाले व्यक्तियों की कमेटी से करायें और स्टेट्स के आदमी उसे सामने लायेंगे तो सहकारिता का काम आसानी से आगे बढ़ सकेगा ।

श्री लहरी सिंह (रोहतक) : मैं समझता हूं कि अंग्रेजों के वक्त देहातों की तरफ बिल्कुल भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । स्वराज्य मिलने के बाद आपने कम्युनिटी डिवेलेपमेंट, कोओपरेशन और पंचायतें, इन तीन प्रकार की संस्थाओं को देहातों में चलाया है और इनके जरिये आप देहातों का नक्शा बदलना चाहते हैं, उनको ऊपर उठाना चाहते हैं । यह काम मामूली काम नहीं है । आप कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट के काम को देखें तो पता चलेगा कि करोड़ों रुपया इस पर खर्च हो रहा है । कोओपरेशन का काम भी जारी है । यह दोनों काम जो हैं, इनको कौन निभाये, इसके लिए आपने पंचायतों की स्थापना भी कर दी है । लेकिन बावजूद इन सारी बातों के और इतना भारी प्रोग्राम शुरू कर देने के, आज कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है । यह प्रोग्राम १९५२ में शुरू किया गया था और अक्तूबर १९५३ से तमाम देश में ब्लाक डिवेलपमेंट की योजना को चालू किया गया । यह कहा गया कि सौ गांवों पर एक ब्लाक होगा । इसका स्टाफ भी जो था वह मामूली स्टाफ नहीं था, बहुत भारी और बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा स्टाफ इसके लिए आपने रखा । इसके अन्दर लिखा है कि बलाक डिवेलेपमेंट आफिसर है, एग्रीकलचर एक्सटेंशन आफिसर है, सोशल एजूकेशन आर्गदाइजर्ज हैं । इस तरह से बहुत लम्बी चौडी लिस्ट दी हुई है । आप रिपोर्टें तो बडी बडी छाप लेते हैं और उसमें ऐसी ऐसी बातें लिख देते हैं जोकि बहुत बडी होती हैं, लेकिन जो असलियत है उसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

आज भी देहातों में ८० फीसदी आदमी रहते है । ये कौन लोग होते हैं । वे जमींदार लोग होते हैं । गैरजमींदार वे लोग होते हैं जिन के पास घर की जमीन नहीं होती है । इनकी संख्या ६० फीसदी के करीब है इनमें बैकवर्ड क्लासिस हरिजन वगैरा सभी लोग शामिल हैं । अब जो जमींदार भी हैं, उनमें भी ७० फीसदी तादाद उन लोगों की है जो छोटे जमींदार हैं, जिन के पास जमीन खेती की तो है पर वह उनके गुजारे के लिए काफी नहीं है । अब सवाल पैदा होता है कि ८० परसेंट मुल्क की आबादी जो गांवों में रहती है उसकी हालत को कैसे सुधारा जाये ।

आजादी के बाद से, ब्लाक डिवेलेपमेंट स्कीम्ज चालू हो जाने के बावजूद भी १९५२ से ले कर १९६२ तक उनकी तरक्की नफी के बराबर ही हुई है । यह ठीक है कई जगह स्कूल बना दिये गये हैं, पुलियां बना दी गई हैं और दूसरे छोटे मोटे काम कर दिये गये हैं लेकिन उन की जो इकोनोमिक कंडिशन है, वह बहुत खराब है । जो लोग मजदूरी करते हैं उन को दो रुपये या डेढ़ रुपया रोजाना मजदूरी मिलती है और वह भी सारा साल नहीं मिलती है । उनका गुजर बसर बड़ी मुश्किल से चलता है । ये वे लोग हैं, यह वह जमायत है जो आज आपके बोर्डर्ज पर बैठे हुए हैं, पहाड़ों की चोटियों पर बैठे हुए हैं और देश की रक्षा के लिए अपनी जान तक देने को तैयार है । चीन की फौजों के मुकाबले में ये लोग डटे हुए हैं, पाकिस्तान की फौजों के मुकाबले में डटे हुए हैं । पुलिस पट्रोल्ज ये करते हैं, पुलिस का काम ये करते हैं । नहरें बनाने और सड़कें बनाने का भी ये लोग काम करते हैं ।

13.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

बावजूद आपके इतना रुपया खर्च कर देने के तथा इतने प्रोग्राम बना देने के, उनकी इकोनोमिक कंडिशन में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है । मैं तो कहूंगा कि बिल्कुल भी नहीं हुआ है ।

मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं । इतने साल में आजादी मिले हुए हो गये है, लेकिन आप देहातों में जा कर देखें, वहां आज भी गंदगी आप पायेंगे । जिस वक्त आपका कोई बड़ा आदमी, कोई बाहर का आदमी, कोई अफसर या किसी दूसरे सूबे की कोई जमायत वहां जाती है, तो उसको दिखाने के लिए एक खास पंचायत को छांट लिया जाता है । यह वह गांव होता है जहां की हालत अच्छी होती है । लेकिन आम देहात की सेनिटरी कंडिशन में, उसकी इकोनोमिक कंडिशन में तथा दूसरी कंडीशंज में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है । वहां पर आप जा कर देखें तो आप गंदगी के ढेर लगे हुए पायेंगे । सफाई का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है । गांव के चारों ओर टट्टियां पड़ी हुई पायेंगे । कोई और ही आपको समझा सकता है कि आप कौन सा प्रोग्राम बनायें, हम तो समझा नहीं सकते हैं । भगवान ही किसी को भेजेगा । आज होता यह है कि अगर कोई बाहर का आदमी आता है या कोई बड़ा अफसर जाता है तो पांच दिन पहले खबर भेज दी जाती है और सब चीज ठीक ठाक कर दी जाती है । सफाई कर दी जाती है और गांव को उसको दिखा दिया जाता है । इस तरह से उसको एक तरह से धोखा हो जाता है कि यहां की हालत तो बहुत अच्छी है । एक गलत तस्वीर उसको गांवों की दिखा दी जाती है ताकि उसको पता चले कि हिन्दुस्तान में सब कुछ अच्छी तरह से चल रहा है । अगर यही चीज चलती रही तो मैं यकीनन कह सकता हूं कि एक बहुत भारी रेवोल्यूशन हिन्दुस्तान में आयेगा । इस तरह की चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये और गांवों की तरक्की करने के लिए आपको कोई ठोस कदम उठाने चाहियें । फर्जी बातें कह देना और लम्बी लम्बी रिपोर्टें छाप देना यही काफी नहीं है और इन से ही काम नहीं चल सकता है ।

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

गांवों की जो सब से पहली जरूरत है वह पानी की है । वहां पर या तो खारा पानी है, या खराब पानी है या पानी वहां लोगों को बहुत दूर से लाना पड़ता है । आप जा कर देखें कि कितना इलाका पड़ा हुआ है जहां पर पानी की सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । आज डेम्ज बन चुके हैं, नहरें बन चुकी हैं और बहुत सी चीजें हो चुकी है । इतना होने पर भी उनको अगर अच्छा पानी, पीने के लिये न मिले, खारा पानी पीने को मिले, खराब पानी पीने को मिले तो आदमी कैसे जिन्दा रह सकता है । रिपोर्ट को मैंने पढ़ा है उसमें एक हर्फ भी इस बारे में नहीं है ।

आपने कहा है कि कुछ कुओं की मरम्मत करा दी गई है, कुछ नये कुएं खुदवा दिये गये हैं, कुछ कुओं पर छतें डाल दी गई हैं । मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारा इतना बड़ा मुल्क है और इसकी इतनी ज्यादा मुसीबतें हैं, लेकिन आप यहां के लोगों के लिये पीने के पानी का भी इंतजाम नहीं कर पाये हैं । सब से पहली और सब से एसेंशियल ड्यूटी आपको सफाई करवाने की होनी चाहिये और फिर पानी लोगों को देने की । आप चीन में जा कर देखें वहां पर खेतों में टट्टियां बनवा दी गई हैं और उन पर पर्दा डाल दिया गया है । लेकिन आप हमारे देहातों की तरफ जा कर देखें मुश्किल से ही कोई देहात आपको ऐसा मिलेगा जिस के चारों तरफ टट्टी ही टट्टी न हो । किसी आजाद मुल्क में सफाई न हो, टट्टी चारों तरफ पड़ी हुई हो, पानी का कोई इंतजाम न हो, इकोनोमिक कंडिशन लोगों की बहुत बुरी हो, तो उसके लिए इससे ज्यादा और शर्म की कोई दूसरी बात नहीं हो सकती है । जो रिपोर्ट है वह पेपर पर तो ठीक है लेकिन असल में कुछ नहीं किया गया है । पेपर पर आपकी स्कीम्ज भी ठीक हैं लेकिन उन पर अमल नहीं होता है उस तरह से जैसे होना चाहिये । क्या वजह है कि आपकी स्कीम्ज कामयाब नहीं होती है, क्या वजह है कि कुछ हुआ दिखाई नहीं देता है ।

मैं समझता हूं सब से पहली बात यह है कि अगर मुफलिसी या गुरबत किसी वलास पर हावी हो तो वह बातों से नहीं उठेगी, एक दो मदरसे खोल देने से नहीं उठेगी, या और कोई छोटे मोटे काम कर देने से नहीं उठेगी । इसके लिए आपको सीरियसली कंसिडर करना होगा और इंटेंसिव प्रोग्राम हाथ में लेना होगा । जापान को आप देखें । लड़ाई में जापान तबाही का शिकार हुआ, एटम बम ने उसको तबाह किया लेकिन यह सब कुछ उसने बरदाश्त किया और अपने पैरों पर खड़ा है और हम हैं जो उसके आगे आज जा कर हाथ फैलाते हैं । आपको देखना होगा कि स्माल स्केल और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज हमारे मुल्क में कैसे पनप सकती है, कैसे इनकी तरक्की हो सकती है, कैसे इनका तेजी से विकास हो सकता है । १९६१-६२ की जो रिपोर्ट है उसके एनैक्सचर ६ में यह बताया गया है कि कौन कौन से काम हुए हैं । उसके अन्दर यह लिखा है कि ईंटें बनाई गई हैं । अब क्या ईंटें सारे देश में नहीं बन रही हैं । उसमें यह भी लिखा है कि इतनी मशीनें बांटी गई हैं । इसी तरह की दूसरी चीजें लिखी हुई हैं । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप को बाकायदा तौर पर स्माल और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के प्रोग्राम को चलाना चाहिये और इसके लिए सब से जरूरी बात यह है कि आप ट्रेंड आदमियों का इंतजाम करें । आप फर्जी या प्रिमिटिव टाइप के सैंटर खोल कर ही सन्तोष नहीं कर सकते । जरूरत इस बात की है कि स्माल और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्टाफ चाहे जापान से आप मंगायें या स्विट्जरलैंड से, आप को रखना होगा । जापान ने छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज के मदान में बहुत तरक्की की है और उसकी मिसाल हमारे सामने है । वहां पर लोग घरों में बैठ कर काम करते हैं और काफी कमाते हैं ।

उनका स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग काफी ऊंचा है । मैं नहीं समझता कि इस काम को आपके सिवा और कोई कर सकता है । यह आपकी जिम्मेवारी है । आप तजवीज निकालें ट्रेनिंग के लिये । मैंने देखा कि सेन्टर खोल दिये गये । मैं ने उन को देखा भी । उन में कुछ भी नहीं । कोई दो महीने के लिये है कोई चार महीने के लिये है । पहला काम तो यह है कि आप दूसरी तीसरी जमात से स्कूलों में इंडस्ट्रीज चलायें । यह नहीं कि एक लड़का दसवीं पास हो और अनएम्प्लायड पड़ा रहे । तो आप स्कूल खोलिये । किसी में कोई काम ज्यादा हो किसी में कोई काम ज्यादा हो । किसी में कोई इंडस्ट्री चलायें किसी में कोई इंडस्ट्री चलायें । जब तक इस तरह से कम्प्लीट ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी जायेगी, जब तक आप के पास माल अच्छा नहीं होगा, तब तक उस को कोई नहीं पूछेगा । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप स्माल और काटेज इंडस्ट्री को चलाने का इन्तजाम करें, वरना जो गरीब आज तक इन्तजार करते रहे कि उन के लिये कुछ होगा, उन पर उस का बड़ा खराब असर पड़ेगा । सिर्फ हर एक गांव को एलेक्शन का राइट दे देने से या गांवों के कुंओं में दो ईंटें लगवा देने से काम नहीं चलेगा ।

दूसरा जो मुद्दा आ गया है वह यह है कि आप ने जो स्टाफ भर्ती किया है—आपने बी० डी० ओ० भर्ती किये हैं, ग्राम सेवक भर्ती किये हैं—वह रियायत से भर्ती किया गया । मैं पंजाब के बारे में कह सकता हूं कि वहां पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के पास से इस काम को हटा लिया गया, यह बहाना बना कर कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन काबिल आदमियों को छांट नहीं सकता । मैं कहता हूं कि चाहे आप तमाम इंडिया को लीजिये या पंजाब को लीजिये, जो बी० डी० ओ० हैं उन के अन्दर इनीशिएटीव नहीं है । बी० ए० पास होना ही उन के लिये काफी नहीं है, आप देखिये कि उन की नालेज क्या है, उन का तजुर्बा क्या है । आज कल एस० डी० ओ० डिप्टी कमिश्नर और डी० एम० जो हैं वह सिर्फ दो, चार या छः साल के हों तो कोई खास बात नहीं है । उन को सजा ही तो देनी होती है, वह कानून को देख कर सजा दे सकते हैं, एक नया ग्रैजुएट भी सजा दे सकता है, मगर बी० डी० ओ० और ग्राम सेवक जो हों उन के अन्दर इनीशिएटिव होना जरूरी है, तजुर्बा होना जरूरी है ताकि जो प्रोग्राम आप का है उन को वह ठीक से चला सकें । आज कल जो बी०डी०ओ० और ग्राम सेवक हैं आप भले ही उन की तारीफ करें, मगर गांव वाले उन को देख कर हंसते हैं । आज गांवों के आदमी उन्हें पढ़ा सकते हैं, पंजाब के जमींदार उन्हें पढ़ा सकते हैं । आप ने जो ग्राम सेवक बिठला दिये हैं, सिवा इस के कि वे भार हैं, बोझ हैं, एक्सचेकर पर, उन से कोई और फायदा नहीं है । उन में से कुछ अच्छे भी हो सकते हैं, मैं नहीं कहता कि सब खराब हैं, लेकिन आप इन बी० डी० ओ० और ग्राम सेवकों के साथ रियायत न करें । आप कंट्री के साथ रियायत करें, कंट्री का ख्याल करें, वेस्ट से वेस्ट आफिसर लें, बाकी को एक कलम से उड़ा दें । आप इनीशिएटिव वाले अफसरों को लें, बाहर के मुल्कों से लें । एक दफा जब काम शुरू हो जायेगा तो कोई मुश्किल नहीं आयेगी । तो मैं आप को बतला रहा था कि स्माल और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज में काम करने वाले जो आपके आफिसर्स हों वे इनीशिएटिव वाले हों, हिम्मत वाले हों और उन में सूझ बूझ हो । यह नहीं कि सेन्टर से जब हिदायत आयेगी या कोई और बात होगी तो कुछ करेंगे, नहीं तो चुप बैठे रहेंगे ?

मुझे और भी ताज्जुब हुआ कि रूरल इंडस्ट्रीज ट्रेनिंग कमेटी बनाई गई । कब बनाई है ? १८ अप्रैल, १९६२ को । आप ही बताइये, दस दस साल में जब आदमी भूखा खड़ा है, हाथ जोड़ता है तब आप कमेटी बनाते हैं । यह दिमाग है । अब एक कमेटी बनाई जायेगी इंटेंसिव रूरल इंडस्ट्रीज, काटेज और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को चलाने के लिये । दस, बारह साल गुजर चुके तब यह कमेटी आई है,

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

और इस कमेटी में वही नाम हैं जो गवर्नमेंट के अन्दर हैं । मालूम नहीं क्यों ऐसी कमेटी बनाई जाती है और इतनी देर के बाद बनाई जाती है ? यह जमाना बतलायेगा—मेरे लफ्ज शायद कड़े हों, सख्त हों, बुरा मानने वाले हों लेकिन वक्त बतलायेगा, हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख बतलायेगी । हर एक देश में रिवोल्यूशन आता है । एक हद होती है एक आदमी के हाथ में धन दौलत के आने की । एक आदमी के पास काफी खाने पीने के लिये है और शहरों में ताकतवर लोग बैठे हैं और वादियात का एक तबका आप की रहम पर बैठा रहे, उस के लिये कोई चीज न हो तो वह दिन दूर नहीं होगा कि वे आवाज पैदा करेंगे । फ्रेंच रिवोल्यूशन की तरह वक्त आयेगा जब वे आप के सामने खड़े होंगे और आप का मुकाबला करेंगे । आप के हाथ में कलम है, आप के पास रुपया है, आप के पास स्कीमें हैं, आप आला से आला अफसर उन के लिये ला कर के रक्खें और काम करें ।

इस के बाद मैं इनसेंनिट्री कंडीशन्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । क्या यह शर्म की बात नहीं है कि वादियात में जिस तरह से हम निकलते हैं मुंह के आगे रूमाल लगाना पड़ता है, इतनी गन्दगी है ? अगर आप का कोई प्रोग्राम होता है या कोई आदमी आने वाला होता है तो उस दिन सब जगह झाड़ दी जाती है । मुझे मालूम है कि उस दिन सफाई होती है । ईरान का बादशाह आता है वह ऐप्रिशिएट करता है और कहता है कि ओहो, बड़ी अच्छी बात है । आज भी वादियात में इतनी गन्दगी है.....

श्री अब्दुल गनी गौनी (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : क्या यह दुरुस्त है कि आप पंजाब में मिनिस्टर थे और इसी महकमे के इन्चार्ज थे ? आप ने वहां क्या किया ?

श्री लहरी सिंह : मैं बतलाऊंगा कि मैं ने वहां क्या किया । मैं ने शुगर मिल्स बनाई है, लेबर कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज बनाई हैं, जो कि कहीं नहीं हैं । मैं बतलाऊंगा कि मैं ने क्या किया है ।

दूसरी बात मैं इनसैनिटेशन के बारे में अपनी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वह तजवीज बनाये और चीन में जा कर और दूसरी कंट्रीज में जा कर देखे कि वहां क्या हो रहा है । आज यहां पर टट्टियां जो हैं वह गन्दी पड़ी रहती हैं, हर चीज खराब होती रहती है । यही हाल पानी का है । अगर साउथ दिल्ली में जरा भी खराब पानी हो तो लोग चिल्लाते हैं, लेकिन वादियात में हजारों गांव हर एक सूबे में हैं जहां पर पानी नहीं है । पानी इन्सान का हक है और वह उसे मिलना चाहिये । तो तीन चीजों की तरफ मैं आप की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं जो कि वहां पर नहीं हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: आप का समय खत्म हो गया ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (बरेली) : माननीय सदस्य मेरी पार्टी से आज अकेले बोलने वाले हैं । उन्हें पूरा समय दिया जाय ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: गन्दे पानी की उन्नति हो रही है ।

श्री लहरी सिंह: अगली बात कोआपरेशन के मुताल्लिक है । कोआपरेशन का महकमा जो है वह निहायत आला महकमा है । यह ख्याल करना कि यह फेल हो जायेगा यह गलत है । मैं ने खुद तीन शुगर मिल्स बनाई हैं और वह मुनाफे पर चल रही हैं । लेकिन सवाल यह है कि कोआपरेशन के महकमे को किस तरह से सुधारा जाय । मैं खुद प्राइम मिनिस्टर के नोटिस में भी ला चुका हूं और राष्ट्रपति के नोटिस में भी ला चुका हूं कि इतना बड़ा मूवमेंट फेल हो जाय यह नहीं हो सकता । पंजाब नेशनल बैंक कामयाब हो जाय

लेकिन कोआपरेशन मूवमेंट फेल हो जाय इस की वजह यह है कि इस के रजिस्ट्रार वगैरह जो होते हैं वह आई०सी०एस० और आई०ए० एस० होते हैं। मैं ने पूछा कि ऐसा क्यों है तो कहा कि वह केडर पोस्ट हैं। मैं ने लड़कर उन को हटवाया। मैं कहता हूं कि इतनी बड़ी मार्केट है, फारेन कंट्रीज से, वहां से आफिसर ले आओ, रजिस्ट्रार ले आओ जो कि इस को आर्गेनाइज करे और अच्छी तरह से चलायें। आज यह होता है कि थोड़े दिन एक रजिस्ट्रार रहता है फिर वह सेक्रेटरी हो जाता है, चीफ़ सेक्रेटरी हो जाता है और उस के बाद बाहर भाग जाता है। इस लिये इस मूवमेंट को चलाने के लिये अच्छे से अच्छे आदमी ले आयें। जिस तरह से पंजाब नेशनल बैंक है, स्टेट बैंक है उसी तरह से रजिस्ट्रार को भी काफी तन्ख्वाह दे कर तैयार करवाइये।

आज एक बहुत बड़ी बात यह है कि **डे टु डे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में टू मच इंटरफिअरेंस** है। फिर हाई रेट आफ इंटरेस्ट है। आज रिजर्व बैंक से कर्जा मिलता है ढाई या तीन परसेन्ट पर लेकिन जमींदार को कर्जा मिलता है पांच या छ: परसेन्ट पर।

एक माननीय सदस्य : साढ़े सात परसेन्ट पर।

श्री लहरी सिंह : साढ़े सात परसेन्ट पर मिलता है। ८० लाख रु० पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने लिया। हर एक सूबे को करोड़ों रुपये रिजर्व बैंक देता है, लेकिन आप उस रुपये का ख्याल करें जो कि ढाई या तीन परसेन्ट रिजर्व बैंक से मिलता है लेकिन इतना महंगा जमींदारों को मिलता है। यह बड़ी भारी कमी है। आज रिजर्व बैंक को चाहिये कि यह हाई रेट आफ इंटरेस्ट कम करवाये। आप रजिस्ट्रार को बदलवायें क्योंकि सर्विसेज के रजिस्ट्रार से काम नहीं चलेगा। इसी तरह से पंचायतों के बारे में आप **मिसऐप्रोप्रिएशन आफ फंड्स** को देखें। अब इतना समय नहीं है कि मैं बहुत ज्यादा चीजें बतला सकूं लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस के बारे में आप का कोई कानून नहीं है, किसी सूबे में नहीं है। कोई जायदाद हो सकती है जिस को पंचायत बैठ कर डिस्पोज आफ कर देती है, रोज मुकदमे होते हैं, पंचायतें मिसऐप्रोप्रिएशन आफ फंड्स के लिये जमीनों को नीलाम कर देती हैं, गलत राजीनामे करा लेती हैं, ईंटें लगा कर उस में फंड्स खा जाती हैं, लेकिन इस को हटाना बहुत जरूरी है। इस के लिये कानून बनाया जाय। अगर मिसएप्रोप्रिएशन आफ फंड्स के लिये कोई कानून नहीं बनेगा तो बड़ी मुश्किल होगी।

श्री अ० सि० सहगल (जंजगीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विकास, सहकार तथा ग्राम पंचायत मंत्रालय की जो डिमान्ड आई है, उस पर अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूं। जहां तक डेवेलपमेंट आफ कोआपरेटिव्ज का सवाल है, आज करीब ५० वर्ष से ऊपर हो गये हैं, जब से यह कार्य हो रहा है। प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना में १३० करोड़ रुपये शार्ट, मीडियम और लांग टर्म लोन्स के लिये किसानों को कर्ज देने के लिये था और द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में वह बढ़ कर के २२५ करोड़ रुपया हो गया। सन् १९५८ में रूरल क्रेडिट सर्वे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में, जोकि सहकारी कार्यों की उन्नति के लिये बनाई गई थी, और जिसमें उन्होंने अपने विचार रक्खे हैं, उस में आप इस योजना को देखेंगे। उस नैशनल डेवेलपमेंट कौंसिल ने सहकारी कार्यों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये अपने सुझाव जनता के सामने रक्खे हैं। मैं आप की इजाजत से कुछ थोड़े से सुझाव को सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

"The development of the co operative movement should be directed towards intensifying agricultural production. It should aim at mobilizing local man-power and resources and, in general terms, rebuilding rural economy."

[श्री अ० सिं० सहगल]

इस के साथ साथ दूसरे नम्बर पर वह कहते हैं

"For this purpose, co-operatives should be organised on the basis of the village community as the primary unit. Co-operation should be developed as a people's movement."

फिर उस के साथ ही साथ वह कहते हैं :

"Each Primary co-operative society should draw up a comprehensive programme for increased agricultural production in the village."

यह सुझाव हैं हमारे पास, उन पर हम ने कितना गौर किया है इस चीज का तख्मीना अगर लगाया जाय तो हमें मालूम होगा कि इस में जो सुझाव दिये गये हैं हम उन को पूरी तरह से कार्यान्वित नहीं कर सके हैं । इस की सारी जिम्मेदारी यदि हम इस मंत्रालय पर डालना चाहें तो यह गलत चीज होगी । आप, जो अपनी चीजें हैं, जो दिक्कतें हैं, उनको देख कर, महसूस करें कि इन चीजों के होते हुए भी आप इन कार्यों को पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं या नहीं । इसके बारे में जो कुछ कहा गया है वह मैं खास कर आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं ।

"Training programme on a large scale should be organised for village leaders to serve on co-operatives."

इस दिशा में कार्य हो रहा है लेकिन हम को इसमें जितनी सफलता मिलनी चाहिए उतनी नहीं मिल रही है ।

उसके साथ साथ हमारी जो अड़चनें हैं वह यह है कोआपरेटिव ला पेचीदा है ।

"Co-operative law and rules, and the present procedure for registration of co-operatives should be made simpler."

यह मानी हुई चीज है कि इस वक्त का जो कोआपरेटिव का कानून है वह हमारे लिए दिक्कतें पैदा कर रहा है । इसमें दो राएं नहीं हो सकतीं ।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि

"Taccavi loans and other facilities should be channelled through co-operatives."

यह चीज आज मध्य प्रदेश में और खास कर बिलासपुर में हो रही है । हमें गर्व है कि बिलासपुर का जिला इस काम के लिए चुना गया और इस काम में वहां प्रगति हो रही है । यह कहना कि इसमें हमें कामयाबी नहीं मिली है मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं ।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं आपसे यह भी कहूंगा कि जो हमारा डेवेलपमेंट का काम है उसमें हमें जितनी कामयाबी मिलनी चाहिए उतनी नहीं मिली है । यह पक्की बात है ।

इसके साथ ही साथ फंक्शन्स के बटवारे के बारे में मुझे कहना है :

"The village panchayat is an administrative body comprising of all the people in the village. It has revenue resources and taxation powers. The village co-operative, on the other hand, is essentially a business organisation.....

Each of the two organisations has specific functions of its own, but there are certain functions at the village level which could be taken up either by the panchayat or the co-operative according to local circumstances. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure that there is the fullest possible co-ordination between the two."

आज हम देखते हैं कि अगर दोनों में कोआर-डिनेशन हो तो हम बहुत कुछ कार्य कर सकते हैं ।

आज इतने दिनों से हमारा सहकारिता का काम और विकास का काम चल रहा है । हम एक नई चीज पर जा रहे हैं और वह ग्राम पंचायतें हैं । हमें देखना चाहिए कि हमें इसमें कितनी कामयाबी हुई है । यदि हमें कामयाबी नहीं हुई है तो उसके कौन से कारण हैं और उनको दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए । मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आपको ऐसे लोगों की एक कमेटी बनानी चाहिए जो कि इस काम में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं । और वह कमेटी जांच करे कि हम को इस काम में कितनी सफलता मिली है ।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं सरविस कोआपरेटिव्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । हम इन के जरिए बहुत आगे बढ़ सकते हैं । लेकिन आज होता क्या है ? सरविस कोआपरेटिव को हमें जितना आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए था उतना हम नहीं बढ़ा पाए हैं । हम को जितनी चीजें जरूरी हो सकती हैं उन सब को साथ लेकर आगे बढ़ना चाहिए । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना है :

:"Single purpose societies have not been able to serve the needs of the people effectively. Every village should have a service co-operative society which can attend to the multiple needs of its members. Every family in the village should be represented on this society."

"Agricultural credit must be linked with the marketing of produce through the agency of the village co-operative. It is considered better if loans are given in kind to avoid misuse. The members will be given seeds, fertilisers and other farm requirements."

अगर इस प्रकार हम काम करें तो मैं आप से कह सकता हूं कि जो बहुत सी आलोचना हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्य करते हैं उसकी गुंजाइश नहीं रह जाएगी । इसलिये मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप देखें कि कहां हमसे गलतियां हुई हैं और उनको ठीक करें ।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं आप से यह भी कहूंगा कि हम जो आज ग्राम पंचायतों की स्थापना करने जा रहे हैं यह बहुत ही उत्तम चीज है । लेकिन हम को देखना चाहिए कि हम इन को किस तरह से आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं और उनको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए हम को किन किन चीजों का ख्याल रखना चाहिए । मैं आप से अर्ज करूं कि यह क्यों जरूरी है ।

"Panchayati Raj is an effective antidote to the demoralisation of centuries of foreign domination leading to economic stagnation. It provides a broad base to democracy in the Country".

इस सिद्धान्त को ध्यान में रख कर मैं कहता हूं :

"Panchayati Raj gives the rural people an opportunity which they never had before to plan administer their own affairs. It helps in developing a sense of community feeling, self-reliance and initiative among the people."

अगर इन चीजों का ख्याल रख के हम काम करेंगे तो मैं कह सकता हूं कि जो ग्राम पंचायतों की हम स्थापना कर रहे हैं वे कामयाब होंगी । बहुत से राज्यों ने इसको माना है और बहुत से राज्य इसको कार्यान्वित करने जा रहे हैं । लेकिन हम को यह देखना है कि जो सुझाव मैंने ऊपर दिये हैं उनके मुताबिक इस काम को किया जाए । अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा तो पंचायत राज से डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन का काम पूरा नहीं होगा । पंचायत राज से यह लाभ होगा ।

[श्री अ० सिं० सहगल]

"Panchayati Raj provides the much needed training ground for future leadership in the country".

खास कर गांवों के लिये यह चीज बहुत जरूरी है । पंचायत के लोगों को ऐसी ट्रेनिंग होनी चाहिए कि ऐसा सम्भव न हो कि वे आपस में मनमुटाव करके इस चीज को नाकामयाब बना दें ।

मुझे कोआपरेटिव का काम करने का सौभाग्य आज ३६–३८ सालों से रहा है और मैंने बड़े-बड़े राय बहादुरों के साथ इस काम को किया । लेकिन हमने उसमें कांग्रेस की चीजों को लाने की कोशिश नहीं की । जिन लोगों को सरकार के बड़े बड़े टाइटिल मिले हुए थे वे भी हमारे साथ काम करते थे । लेकिन हम सब सहकारिता के सिद्धान्त के अनुसार ही काम करते थे । इस भावना से अगर आज भी हम काम करें तो ग्राम पंचायतें बहुत कामयाब होंगी ।

अब हमें देखना है कि जो राज्य सरकारें हैं उन्होंने इस काम को कहां तक पूरा किया है ।

हमको अपने विलेज लेविल वरकर को और एक्सटेंशन स्टाफ को ऐसी ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिए कि वह अपना काम अच्छी तरह से कर सकें । हमको देखना चाहिए कि राज्य सरकारें इस काम को ठीक तरह से कर रही हैं या नहीं । इसका ब्यौरा रिपोर्ट में नहीं आता ।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हम ऐसी भी एक स्कीम बनावें कि जिसके द्वारा जो ग्राम सेवक अच्छा काम करें उसको प्रोत्साहन दिया जा सके और उसको आगे बढ़ाया जा सके ।

हमारे यहां ग्रामों में जो वेस्ट लैण्ड्ज हैं, उन को भी ग्राम पंचायतों को अपने हाथ में लेकर उनका उपयोग करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए ।

जहां तक काश्तकारी के औजारों का सम्बन्ध है, यह कहा गया है—

"The more expensive implements may be purchased by the panchayats|co-operatives and hired out to individual farmers. In regard to the programme of production and repair of agriculture implements, it has been decided in collaboration with the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to supply iron and steel required for agriculture purposes on 'core priority' basis."

हम देखते हैं कि हर जिले में बहुत ज्यादा विकास-खण्ड बने हुए हैं । जहां तक मेरा खयाल है, बिलासपुर जिले में इस वक्त करीब करीब तीस विकास-खण्ड हैं । इस समय उनका काम एक कलेक्टर के जिम्मे है और सरकार चाहती है कि वह बराबर इसकी देख-भाल करे । मैं नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करूंगा कि बड़ी जगहों पर एक एडीशनल कलक्टर मुकर्रर किया जाये और उस को यह जिम्मेदारी सौंपी जाये ।

कुछ मित्रों के जरिये मेरे सामने जो तथ्य रखे गये हैं, उन से साफ़ मालूम होता है कि इस काम के सिलसिले में जितनी चीजें हमें मिलनी चाहिए, वे नहीं मिल सकी हैं ।

इसके बाद मैं आपका ध्यान नेशनल डेवेलपमेंट कौंसिल के इन शब्दों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं—

"The Council considered that for the development of cooperation as a people's movement, it was essential that co-operation should be organised on the basis of the village community as the primary unit, and that responsibility and initiative for the social and economic development at the village level should be placed fully on the village co-operative and the village panchayats."

यदि इस आधार पर हम काम करते हैं, तो दुनिया की कोई ताकत हमारी प्रगति को रोक नहीं सकती है ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इन परिस्थितियों में मन्त्रालय ने जो काम किया है, उसके लिये वह बधाई का पात्र है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before I call upon the next member, I have to inform the House that the House will sit till 5·45 p.m. The discussion on the Demands will go on till 3·15 p.m. Then we shall take up the non-official business.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सामुदायिक विकास के कार्यक्रमों और उनकी सफलता विफलता को देखने के के बाद यह कहने को मजबूर होना पड़ता है कि आजादी मिलने के पन्द्रह वर्ष बाद आज भी हमारा गांव, हमारे देहात, बहुत ही उपेक्षित है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बहुत ही घातक परिस्थिति है । चूंकि आज देहात का विकास नहीं हुआ है, इसलिये रोजी न मिलने के कारण जब लोग देहात से शहरों की ओर भागते हैं, तो सरकार को उन के आवास और रोजी के लिये बहुत ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ता है । अगर देहात में विकास-कार्यक्रम को अच्छी तरह से चालू किया जाये, तो आज देहात में से शहरों की तरफ भागने की जो प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है और उसके परिणाम-स्वरूप शहरों में रोजी और आवास का मसला दिनों दिन गम्भीर होता जा रहा है, उसको बहुत हद तक खत्म किया जा सकता है ।

मैं आपके सामने कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट के घोषित उद्देश्य रखना चाहता हूं, जो कि एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में दिये हैं—

The objectives of community development:

(1) Leading rural population from chronic under-employment to full employment.

(2) Leading rural population from chronic agricultural under-production to full production by application of scientific knowledge.

(3) The largest possible extension of the principle of co-operation by making the rural families credit-worthy.

(4) Increased community effort for work of benefit to the community as a whole, such as village roads, tanks, wells schools, community centres, children's parks etc. etc.

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ये सभी उद्देश्य बहुत ही ऊंचे और अच्छे हैं और मैं उनकी सराहना करता हूं । किन्तु जब मैं उन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति की तरफ़ नजर डालता हूं, तो निराशा ही निराशा देखने को मिलती है ।

मैं आंकड़ों के द्वारा यह साबित करना चाहता हूं कि यह डिपार्टमेंट प्लानिंग कमीशन को इस बात से सहमत कराने में असफल रहा है कि इतने बड़े देहात के लिये फण्डज की जरूरत है । पहली पंच-वर्षीय योजना में कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट और को-आपरेशन के लिये योजना का सिर्फ ५ परसेंट दिया गया और खर्च हुआ सिर्फ ४ परसेंट । दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस विभाग को कुल ६ परसेंट मिला और कुल खर्च हुआ ५ परसेंट । तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसके लिये ४ प्रतिशत रखा गया है और पिछले रिकार्ड के हिसाब से कहा जा सकता है कि इस अवधि में ३ प्रतिशत खर्च होगा ।

इतना ही नहीं, हमारा प्रशासन-तन्त्र इतना निकम्मा है कि इस छोटी सी रकम का भी उपयोग नहीं हो पाया है । पहली पंच-वर्षीय योजना में कुल आवंटित रकम १२२ करोड़ थी, लेकिन वास्तविक व्यय सिर्फ ८४ करोड़ हुआ, यानी आवंटित रकम का ६९ प्रतिशत । दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की कुल आवंटित रकम २६७ करोड़ थी, लेकिन वास्तवि व्यय हुआ २१९ करोड़, यानी कुल आवंटित रकम का ८२ परसेंट । इस तरह अगर देखा जाये, तो हर ब्लाक के लिए फर्स्ट स्टेज और सैकेंड स्टेज में रुपया एक बार

[श्री योगेन्द्र झा]

ही निर्धारित कर दिया गया । सरकार का खर्चा बढ़ रहा है, महंगाई बढ़ रही है, लेकिन देहात के विकास के लिये रकम बढ़ाने की कोई गुंजायश नहीं है । महंगाई २५ परसेंट बढ़ गई, अफ़सरों का खर्चा बढ़ गया, लेकिन प्रथम सोपान में १२ लाख और दूसरे सोपान में ५ लाख की जो लक्ष्मण-रेखा खींच दी गई है, इस से आगे बढ़ने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है । इस में से बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा, लगभग २० प्रतिशत, तो ब्लाक्स से सरेंडर हो जाता है, लौटा दिया जाता है, जिसका अर्थ यह है कि एक ब्लाक के १७ लाख में से लगभग साढ़े तीन लाख दस साल में लौट जाता है । अफ़सरों और प्रशासन पर और मकान आदि बनाने पर लगभग साढ़े चार लाख रुपया इन दस बरसों में खर्च हो जाता है और इस तरह से एक ब्लाक के ऊपर लगभग ९ लाख रुपया दस बरसों में खर्च किया जाता है । अगर इस रकम को सौ गांवों में विभाजित किया जाये, तो दस वर्षों में प्रति-गांव ९,००० रुपया खर्च होता है । इसका अर्थ यह है कि एक गांव में दस वर्षों में एक मध्यम दर्जे का तालाब बनाया जा सकता है, लेकिन इसी रकम से ही गांव में कुएं, सड़कें, बच्चों के लिए स्कूल, चिल्ड्रन्स पार्क, पुस्तकालय भवन, पुल और पाखाने आदि बनाने हैं । तो फिर ये सब काम करने के लिये रुपया कहां से आयेगा, यह भगवान् ही जानता है । अण्डर एम्पलायड पर्सन्ज़ को फुल एम्पलायमेंट देने के लिए साधन कहां से आयेंगे, यह ईश्वर ही जानता है ।

इस सम्बन्ध में क्या ऐचीवमेंट्स हुई हैं, यह मैं आगे बताना चाहता हूं । इन आंकड़ों से प्रकट होता है कि इस विभाग को देहात के विकास के लिए जिस प्रभावशाली ढंग से कार्यक्रम बनाना चाहिए था उस में वह विभाग सर्वथा असफल रहा है ।

सिंचाई के बारे में सिर्फ़ ये आंकड़े दिये गए हैं कि १९५९-६० में इस सम्बन्ध में १० करोड़ रुपए खर्च हुए और १९६०-६१ में १२.४९ करोड़ रुपए खर्च हुए । यह बहुत बड़ी रकम मालूम होती है । विभाग को चाहिए था कि वह इस पर प्रकाश डालता कि कितने सिंचाई के कूप बने, कितने रहट बने, कितने पम्प और कितनी नहरें बनीं । उस को इन सब बातों का ब्यौरा देना चाहिए था, लेकिन बहुत खूबी के साथ उसने यह रकम बता दी है, जिससे लोगों पर यह प्रभाव पड़ेगा कि इस देश में सिंचाई पर १२.४९ करोड़ रुपए खर्च हुए हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस रकम को ब्लाकवार बांटना चाहिए । इस देश में १९६०-६१ में ३,५८९ ब्लाक थे । प्रत्यक ब्लाक में जब हम रुपया बांटते हैं तो ३४,८०० बैठता है । इसको अगर फी गांव बांटा जाता है तो ३४८ बैठता है । एक गांव की एक हज़ार आबादी हो तो सरकार ने लघु सिंचाई के नाम पर उसको ३४८ रुपया दिया । सरकार ने जो वहां ३० फुट के कुएं का हिसाब दिया है, उस पर लागत खर्च का आधा ६५० रुपय दिखाया है और यह तब जब कि लोहे की कीमत कम थी, कोयले का भाव कम था । इस हिसाब से ६५० रुपय का अन्दाजा है जो अनुदान के रूप में दिया जाता है, पब्लिक कोऑपरेशन को छोड़ कर । इस हिसाब से दो बरस में एक गांव में एक कुआं बन सकता है । फिर रहट के लिए, लो लिफ्ट हैंड पम्प के लिए तथा दूसरे कामों के लिए पैसा कहां से आएगा । यह कहीं नहीं बताया गया है और न ही मैं आपको बतला सकता हूं ।

14 hrs.

आपने जो कौनिक अंडर एम्पलायमेंट से फुल एम्पलायमेंट की स्कीम अपने सामने रखी है उसका चित्र अब मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । हमारे यहां १९५९-६० में ११ अम्बर चर्खे फी ब्लाक दिये गये और १९६०-६१ में ८ दिये गये । इसका मतलब

यह हुआ कि फी साल फी ब्लाक सिर्फ साढ़े नौ अम्बर चर्खे दियेगये । इस हिसाब से अगर काम किया जाए तो दस बरस में कितने ही गांव बीच में से छूट जाएंगे । वहां पर अम्बर चर्खा पहुंच नहीं सकेगा। यह हालत फार्म अंडर एम्पलायमेंट टू फुल एम्पलायमेंट की है । ईंटें बनी ४.८ लाख १९५९-६० में और १९६०-६१ में वे घट कर ४.७ ही रह गई । अम्बर चर्खा भी घट गया और ईंटें भी कुछ घट गई । म कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर एक सौ गांवों में चार लाख ईंटों को बांटा जाए तो चार हजार के लगभग एक गांव के हिस्से में आती हैं । दस बरस में अगर चालीस हजार ईंटें उनको मिली तो इससे क्या बनेगा, स्कूल बनेंगे, पुस्तकालय बनेंगे, पंचायतें बनेंगी, कम्मुनिटी सेंटर्ज बनेंगे, कल्वर्ट्स बनेंगे, क्या क्या बनेगा । खपड़ा बना १.४ लाख । हद हो गई एक सौ गांवों में इतना ही बना । यह हमारी अचीवमेंट है रोज़ी देने के मामले में । अगर चार लाख ईंटें बनाने के लिए एक सौ गांवों में चार मजदूरों को रखा जाता है तो चार दिन में एक धंधा समाप्त हो जाता है । और एक लाख खपड़ा तो मैं समझता हूं एक दिन में एक सौ गांवों में बन सकता है अगर एक आदमी बनाये तब । अब आप सिलाई की मशीनों की हालत को देखें । १९५९-६० में बंटी २.४ और १९६०-६१ में ३.० । विकसित तेलघानी प्रति ब्लाक ०.६ और ०.८ । यह प्रति गांव का आंकड़ा नहीं है, प्रति ब्लाक का आंकड़ा है । वयस्क शिक्षा केन्द्र फी ब्लाक १४ थे पहले साल में जो कि बढ़ कर दूसरे साल में १६ हो गए । केन्द्रों की संख्या तो बढ़ी लेकिन वयस्क शिक्षितों की संख्या घट गई । जो पहले साल में ३१८ थी वह घट कर २५६ हो गई । ये हमारे आंकड़े हैं । इनके आधार पर सरकार यह दावा करती है कि अंडर एम्पलायमेंट से फुल एम्पलायमेंट हम देने जा रहे हैं और क्रौनिक अंडर प्रोडक्शन से फुल प्रोडक्शन हम अचीव कर रहे हैं बाई दी एप्लीकेशन आफ साइंटीफिक नालेज । लेकिन सरकारी आंकड़े ही इन बातों को मिथ्या साबित करते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि खुद सरकारी आंकड़े सरकार के उद्देश्यों को चुनौती देते है और सरकार की आंखें खोल देने के लिये उसके ये आंकड़े ही काफी हैं । सरकार के नुमाइन्दों को सोचना चाहिए कि जो कुछ हुआ है वह काफी नहीं हुआ है । मैं चाहता हूं कि मैं मंत्री जी के सामने एक सुझाव रखूं । मैं दस बरस से उस क्षेत्र में हूं जहां ब्लाक है । मैं चाहता हूं कि एक कमिशन बने जो इस बात की जांच करे कि इन दस बरसों में जब से ब्लाक खुले हैं और जो खत्म होने जा रहे हैं, उन्होंने क्या अचीव किया है, कितने लोगों को रोज़ी दी है, उपज में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और सुझाव दें कि कैसे इस आर्गेनाइजेशन में सुधार लाया जा सकता है और क्या कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है । मैं कह सकता हूं कि ग्राम सेवक तथा जन-सेवक इत्यादि जितना पिट कम्पोस्ट के बारे में रिपोर्ट करते हैं, अगर उसको गुणा करके क्षेत्रफल निकाला जाए तो हिन्दुस्तान के क्षेत्रफल के बराबर हो जाए तो कोई ताज्जुब नहीं ।

कहा जाता है कि वहां पर स्टेटिसटिकल सुपरवाइजर होते हैं । लेकिन उनको जनता सुपरपलअस सुपरवाइज़र कहने लग गई है । उनका धंधा यह है कि आंकड़े कैसे गढ़े जायें, कहां से आंकड़ा मिलेगा, क्या वे भेजेंगे । यह सब फर्जी होते हैं । यह धन्धा बन्द होना चाहिये । इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि कमिशन बने जो इन सब बातों की जांच करे कि क्या क्या अचीवमेंट्स है और क्या कुछ प्राप्त किय या गया है और क्या कमियां हैं और उन कमियों को कैसे दूर किया जाए ।

मैं आपके ध्यान में यह बात भी लाना हूं कि इरिगेशन की मद में काफी रुपया लौटा जाता है । इसकी क्या वजह है यह भी हमें बताया जाना चाहिये । मैं यह भी

[श्री योगेन्द्र झा]

कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी खर्च बहुत ज्यादा होता है और शुद्ध विकास पर कम खर्च होता है । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आंकड़े पेश करना चाहता हूं । एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने लिखा था :—

The following statement will show the progress of expenditure under different heads of the programme:

Head of expenditure	Government expenditure expressed as percentage of target expenditure		
	October 52 to March 55	October 52 to September 55	October 52 to March 56
1. State and project Head quarter	121	122	129
2. Agricultural and Animal Husbandry	81	82	80
3. Irrigation	57	65	65

इरिगेशन पर इतना कम खर्च क्यों होता है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । मैं एक सुझाव रखना चाहता हूं । जितनी बड़ी मात्रा में हम रुपयों को लौटा देते है ब्लाक से, अगर गांव को ५० परसेंट के बजाय सरकार की तरफ से ७५ परसेंट सहायता दी जाए और मिट्टी के काम में तो कहा जाता है कि फोर्थ ही मिलेगा, तो इतना रुपया आपको लौटाने की जरूरत नहीं महसूस होगी । इस पर सरकार को चाहिये कि विचार करे ।

एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने स्टाफ के बारे में जो कुछ कहा था, वह अब मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । उसका कहना था :—

.... the Committee observe that whereas the increase in expenditure over staff and office-equipment has been quick the same is not discernible in other itmes of expenditure.

मैं हाल के आंकड़े भी आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । मुझे याद है कि १ अप्रैल १९६० से लेकर ३० सितम्बर १९६१ तक ११९३ लाख रुपये कुल खर्च है जिस में ५३९ लाख रुपये सिर्फ शासन के ऊपर खर्च है और १५ लाख अनक्लासिफाइड एक्सपेंडीचर बताया गया है । कमेटी ने जो आबजर्व किया था और आज जो आंकड़े सरकार की तरफ से पेश किए गए हैं उनको देख कर मानना पड़ता है कि सरकार ने कमेटी के सुझाव की तरफ थोड़ा भी ध्यान नहीं दिया है और आज भी प्रशासन के ऊपर बहुत खर्च हो रहा है । मैं सरकार से अपील करूंगा कि प्रशासन पर होने वाले खर्च को कम किया जाए और वास्तविक विकास कार्य की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाए ।

कहने को तो मुझे बहुत कुछ कहना था लेकिन चूंकि आपने समय बहुत कम दिया है इस वास्ते मैं उसको छोड़ता हूं और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

Shri A. C. Guha: (Barasat). This Ministry has three different branches. The oldest of these is Community Development. Two others have been added, Panchayati Raj and Co-operative Movement. In fact, this Ministry has been given the responsibility of making a revolutionary change in the country. The whole face of the countryside has to be changed; also the psychology and mental attitude of the people have to be changed. So, it is a great responsibility that has devolved on this Ministry, and considering the stagnant condition of our countryside during centuries of foreign rule, this task must appear to be a very difficult and tremendous task for any Government or for any Ministry.

Naturally, during earlier years this Ministry was the target of bitter criticism. Even before the formation of a separate Ministry, this item of community development, whenever it came before the House, got bitter criticism and sometimes jokes, but I

think that phase is over. Now the people take it seriously as an attempt, a serious attemps, to improve the living conditions and the whole mental make-up and attitude of the people of the country. I shall first take up panchayati raj, which is the youngest baby of this Ministry.

Before entering into any criticism of this, I think it would be proper to remind the House that under the directive principle contained in article 40 of the Constitution, there is an obligation on this House to set up village panchayats as self-governing units to build up the rural regions of the country. We got this idea from the tradition of India, but this idea was especially impressed on us by Gandhiji. According to him, the panchayats should form an integral part of the Constitution if our independence was to reflect the will of the people. He further said that the greater the power of the panchayats, the better for the people. So, when first the panchayati raj scheme was proposed by the study team conducted by Shri Balwantray Mehta there might have been some misgivings about the enormity of the task, but generally speaking the country accepted this programme as a welcome step. During the course of the last two years of its working, many difficulties have crept in. It is inevitable. When we churn stagnant water, all the dregs come up. So, all the evils of our rural areas, our rural society, must become apparent in this process.

There was a seminar in the Delhi University last year or perhaps this year about panchayati raj, in which there emerged seven points in its favour and eight points against it. I think the hon Minister also, who is a great enthusiast of this panchayati raj, will agree that even the points against panchayati raj are not wholly incorrect. Point No. 6 was: Panchayati raj has benefited only the stronger sections of the community; the conditions of the weaker sections had not undergone similar improvement. Point No. 7 was: It has given a boost to all the disintegrating forces like communalism, casteism, groupism and parochialism. This is not the whole truth, but at the same time I must say there is an element of truth, not only just an iota of truth, in it. I think there is considerable truth in the points against panchayati raj. We have to face the problem. We cannot avoid solving our problems simply seeing the difficulties that may crop up.

I think that the idea that perhaps the Minister or the Ministry had at an earlier stage that there should not be any party politics in it was a mistaken notion. Party is the only remedy for the village politics, casteism groupism and all sorts of village rivalries and cliques. If political parties in their own name contest the elections, I think the elections would be more or less on a cleaner basis than now when the political parties do not appear on the scene in the open but sometimes use their influence from behind the screen, in favour of this caste or that caste. When I say political parties, I do not exempt even my party. Every party is indulging in this sort of thing. They do not put up their own candidates, but they work on lines of caste, groups and communities. It is better that the political parties appear on the arena in the open as political parties. I think that is the only remedy for the present malady.

Shri M. K. Kumaran (Chirayinkil): In Kerala the Communist Party has passed a resolution and requested the Congress Party to keep away from the panchayat elections. I hope the hon. Minister will consider it.

Shri A. C. Guha: In different States we have got different patterns of panchayati raj. In some States there are two tiers, in some three tiers. I think in my State when the whole scheme is completed, there will be four tiers. Regarding the election and others matters also, there are different methods in different States. I would suggest that there should be a Central legislation on panchayati raj. Of

[Shri A. C. Guha]

course, there may be rule-making powers by which the State Governments will be able to make local variations within the general broad uniformity of principles and method of working. This I would say about cooperation also, which I shall touch later on. Instead of leaving this to the State Governments which may not always be so enthusiastic about panchayati raj, and which might be influenced more by the permanent services in their mode of thinking, I think the Central Government should take up the task of framing a uniform Act.

I have quoted Gandhiji's statement that the greater the power of the panchayats, the better for the people. If you give them power, you must also give them finance. At present their financial potentialities are not very wide. They have limited financial resources, but I think the Government should see that the panchayats are given enough finance. In all the legislations in the different States, the panchayats have been authorised to impose some taxes. In some areas the gram panchayats have not got that authority, in some States I think even the gram panchayats have got the right to impose taxes. But the panchayats have been very shy in imposing taxes. There I should put some blame on the political parties.

In my State a tax of one rupee has been imposed on bullock carts run for commercial purposes, not for family purposes. That was a point made against the Congress, and it was said: You see how the Congress Government has been taxing the people, even their bullock carts have been taxed. But the tax has not been imposed by the Government. It was imposed by the village panchayat. So, if any tax imposed by the village panchayat is made out as a point against the ruling party, surely the panchayats would hesitate to impose taxes. I think all political parties should take it as an accepted policy that panchayats should not only have the authority to impose some taxes but should also impose taxes for the benefits of the people.

Panchayati raj as also community development have the task of developing local initiative, local resources and local leadership. The other day, talking to Members of Parliament informally, the revered President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, said that people everywhere looked to the Government for every bit of thing.

That is a state of affairs which has developed recently; and I think the Panchayati Raj and Community Development were to do just the opposite. It is regrettable that this very dependence and the attitude of looking to Government for every small bit of a thing is in a way due to the generous supply of money through the Community Development Department. Both the Panchayati Raj and Community Development blocks should take note of it that their main charge is not to put some road or construct some primary school; but their main charge is to develop local resources, local initiative and local leadership so that the rural people may take charge of the development programme and proceed along with other people in the march for the consolidated development of the country.

After this, I should like to come to the cooperative movement. Not only my State but the whole of the eastern region is backward in the cooperative movement of which there is a specific mention in the Report of the Ministry. In the report I also find that some letter was written by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation to the Secretaries in charge of cooperation in Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal Governments. I do not know how that letter and the conference suggested therein, will have an effect upon the four Governments mentioned. The strength of a chain is determined by the strenght of the weakest link. So, if the entire eastern region is lagging behind in the deve-

lopment of the cooperative movement. I think, the cooperative movement, as a whole, would become weak and we cannot build any economic structure for the whole country on the cooperative movement unless all the States have developed, more or less, on an equal basis.

The main difficulty in the movement is the formation of cooperative societies due to complicated legal formalities. For years, the amendment of the Act and the rules thereunder has been under consideration. But, from the report, I find that only two or three States have amended the Act and the Central Government has also examined them and given its approval. But, is it not possible, even now, for the Central Government to pass one Act for the formation of cooperative societies for the whole of India? A similar Act was passed for the formation of State Finance Corporations. Under one Act passed by this House, the State Finance Corporations in all the 16 States have been formed and conducted. Similarly, for the cooperative societies also a Central Act may be passed and all the States may follow the same pattern.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri A. C. Guha: I should like to have a few minutes more, Sir.

About cooperation, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to an old report submitted by Sir, Malcolm Darling in 1957. I do not know whether the cooperative movement has improved qualitatively since then. Simple numerical increase is not the criterion to judge the position of the cooperative societies. From the figures I find that the average deposit per person was nearly Rs. 9.7 in 1951-52: but it has come down to Rs. 9 in 1955-56 and to Rs. 8.4 in 1960-61. The real position is the cooperative societies are practically working on money given at subsidised rates of interest by the Reserve Bank of India. They have hardly developed their own funds. That is a point that was particularly mentioned by Sir Malcolm Darling in his report. The ratio of the cooperative societies' own capital that is their share capital and deposits, to the working find is negligible. That means the cooperative societies have been handling practically the money lent by the Reserve Bank and have not tried to build up their own funds, either in the form of share capital or in the form of deposits. The deposit per head is only Rs. 8.4 in 1960-61. It has come down from Rs. 9.7. Regarding overdues and lapses also, there has not been much improvement.

The report should have made some mention about the percentage of cooperative societies running at a loss and how many of them are running at a profit. That is also a standard to judge the qualitative merit of the societies.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I get two or three minutes more, Sir? I would like to say a word or two about.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already exceeded his time. I have got so many speakers to be accommodated.

Shri A. C. Guha: Another two minutes, Sir.

Regarding the community development blocks, I only hope the old complaints have been removed by now. I would like to refer to another point to the marketing of agricultural products. In 1956, when this subject was under the Food and Agriculture Ministry, an Act was passed—now it has been bifurcated and one portion is with this Ministry and another portion remains with the Food and Agriculture Ministry—for this. In the Plan report particular mention has been made of the importance of this thing and it is said that it has to be seen that the grower gets a fair price as given by the consumer and that no undue share of what the consumer pays goes to the

[Shri A. C. Guha]

middleman. It is only the Marketing Society through which this can be ensured. Hardly anything has, as yet, been done about this. There is a Bill pending before the House. I do not know why a new Bill has been found necessary when the old Act is already there. We can only guess that there must be some inter-Ministry rivalry which has been obstructing the work. We should see that the marketing societies and warehousing facilities are developed so that the agricultural producer may get a fair price for his products.

The Ministry has undertaken too many items and there is a fear that there has not been proper coordination. May be that co-ordination at the top is there; but proper co-ordination at the base has been lacking too much. I hope the hon. Minister will see that there is proper co-ordination between his Ministry and the various Ministries whose work is entrusted to this Ministry through community development. Practically, all the nation-building departments have something to be done through the community development.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट और कोआपरेशन के बारे में जो मैंने थोड़ा बहुत अध्ययन किया है और अनुभव से भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहती हूं । दो तीन वर्ष पहले हमारे पार्लियामेंट के एक मेम्बर ने, जो इस वक्त एक स्टेट में मिनिस्टर हैं, मुझ से कहा कि जब मैं आता हूं एक न एक रोना तुम्हारा कोआपरेटिव का मिलता है । उन्होंने कहा कि मेरी राय है कि तुम कोआपरेटिव का काम चलाना छोड़ कर कोआपरेशन पर भाषण दिया करो । मैंने उनकी राय को मान कर जिन कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों से मेरा सम्बन्ध था और जिनको बड़े जोश व खरोश के साथ शुरू किया था अपना सम्बन्ध तोड़ लिया और सोचा कि सिर्फ भाषण ही दिया करूंगी । और इतने अनुभव के कारण मुझे आज बहुत रंज से कहना पड़ता है कि कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज में कोआपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट के रजिस्ट्रार के सिवा और बहुत कम लोग दिलचस्पी लेते हैं, दूसरे महकमे उसमें कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते । इसी तरह से मेरा कहना यह है कि कोआपरेटिव के मंत्री के सिवा इस काम में दूसरे लोग भी दिलचस्पी लेते हैं या नहीं और अगर नहीं लेते हैं तो लेना चाहिये और अच्छी तरह से कोआर्डिनेशन होना चाहिए ।

जितने तरीकों से हमारे यहां इंडस्ट्री को मदद दी जाती है, उस तरह से कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को नहीं दी जाती । इंडस्ट्रीज से भी मेरा थोड़ा बहुत सम्बन्ध रहा है और जो बहुत से कारखाने दिन रात बनते हैं चारों तरफ उनको भी मैं देखती हूं । इंडस्ट्री के लोगों को व्यक्तिगत लोन दिए जाते हैं । पंजाब के अनुभव से मुझे मालूम है कि एक आदमी की परसनल बांड पर इंडस्ट्री के लिए एक हजार रुपया मिल जाता है । पर्सनल बौंड पर १००० रुपया एक आदमी को देते हैं । पंजाब से जब मैं लोक सभा की मेम्बर थी तो अनगिनत लोन के फौर्म्स पर मैं दस्तखत किया करती थी । १००० रुपया पर्सनल बौंड पर जहां से चाहे ले आ सकते थे । न मालूम उस १००० रुपये पर वह कौन सी इंडस्ट्री खोल सकते थे या तही खोल सकते थे । इसी तरीके से ही बेशुमार लौन्स उनको दिये जाते थे । मैं चाहती हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस बात की स्टडी कर के देखें कि लोग जब कोआपरेटिव्स बनाना चाहते हैं तो वाकई वह कोआपरेटिव सही तौर से और कायदे के मुताबिक बनाते हैं या नहीं । वैसे कानून के मुताबिक एक कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी बनाने के लिए कम से कम ११ आदमी होने चाहियें लेकिन अब तक जो यह कोशिश होती है कि सोसाइटी बनाने के वास्ते कम से कम १५ आदमी हों, यह बहुत मुनासिब

कोशिश है और उसके लिए कम से कम १५ व्यक्ति होने चाहिएं। अब अगर १५ लोगों की कोई इंडस्ट्रियल कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी खुले तो यह देखना होगा कि कितना उसका कैपिटल होना चाहिए और गरीब आदमी कितना कैपिटल अपने पास से उसमें डाल सकते हैं। अब अगर १५ में से दस आदमियों को एम्पलायमेंट भी मिले क्योंकि वह लोग खुद अपने हाथ से काम नहीं करते हैं और मेरा खयाल है कि यह कोआपरेटिव के उसूल के खिलाफ़ होगा। अगर वह लोग अपने हाथ से काम करें और इस इंडस्ट्री में से अपनी वैजेज निकालने की कोशिश करें तो कितना कैपिटल वह खुद डाल सकते हैं, कितने लोन से वह छोटी से छोटी इंडस्ट्री खोल सकते हैं या नहीं खोल सकते हैं। यह सब उनको स्टडी करना चाहिए।

मैंने इस बात की कोशिश की और मुझे को इसका सौभाग्य प्राप्त है कि यहां की एक बहुत बड़ी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी और जिसको कि हमारे यहां मौडल कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी डिक्लेयर किया गया उसके बनाने में मेरा हाथ रहा। अब वह सोसाइटी कैसे चली और कितनी तिकड़में और कितनी बेईमानियां मैंने उस सोसाइटी को चलाने के लिये की इसको ईश्वर ही बेहतर जानता है या फिर मैं जानती हूं। कोई ऐसा काम नहीं कि जो मैंने उस सोसाइटी को बनाने और चलाने के लिये न किया हो। सौभाग्यवश वह सोसाइटी बनी और यह उन गरीब लोगों की किस्मत कहिये जो आजकल सोसाइटी खड़ी हो गई और अच्छी तरह चली और बहुत अच्छी तरह चली।

मैं आप से कहना चाहती हूं कि कि किसी इंडस्ट्रियल कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी के बनाने के लिये आप कागज पर भी उस की स्कीम बना कर देखें कि कितना उस में इन्वेस्टमेंट है और कितना वह अपने पास से पैसा डाल सकते हैं? १०० रुपया एक मुश्त डाल सकते हैं या नहीं। १५ आद मी अगर १५०० रुपये अपने पास से डालें तो कितने इम्पलीमेंट्स आयगे और कर्जा कितना मिलेगा यह सब आप को स्टडी कर के देखना चाहिये १४ आदमियों को इम्पलायमेंट देने के लिये कम से कम कितनी पूंजी चाहिये? अगर इन चीजों का बन्दोबस्त वह कर सकती है तो वह इंडस्ट्रियल सोसाइटी है वरना नहीं है।

आज जब हम लोन्स की तरफ देखते हैं तो उस मद में बड़ी बड़ी रकमें पाते हैं लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप के जरिये मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगी कि किसी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी को कर्जा देने के समय उस का क्लास स्टडी करने की कोशिश करें कि वह सोसाइटी किस क्लास की हैं। मंत्री महोदय को देखना चाहिये कि जिस इंडस्ट्रियल कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी को हम कर्जा देने जा रहे हैं उस सोसायटी के बनाने वालों का क्लास कौन सा है इस को वह स्टडी करने की कोशिश करें। उन को लोन देने से पहले यह देखना चाहिये कि जिस क्लास के गरीब आदमियों की कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी को हम मदद करना चाहते हैं वह लोग उस में हैं या नहीं। लेकिन अगर इन कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज के जरिये वही पूंजीपति फायदा उठाते हैं जिन से कि हम इस देश की गरीब जनता को नजात दिलाना चाहते हैं, वही पूंजीपति अगर इस तरह से सोसायटी बना लेते हैं, अपना सरमाया लगाते हैं, और लाखों रुपये का उन से कर्ज ले लेते हैं, अपने कारखाने बना लेते हैं, जमीनें खरीद लेते हैं तो जिस नवीन भारत की स्थापना का हम स्वप्न देख रहे हैं। और उस को बनाने की कोशिश में हैं उस के बनाने में हम कामयाब न हो सकेंगे। मुझे यह बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि बदकिस्मती से हमारे यहां हो यही रहा है कि बड़े बड़े पूंजी पति इस तरह की कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज बना लेते हैं और वहां से कर्ज ले कर कारखाने बना लेते हैं और जमीनें वगैरह खरीद लेते हैं। इसके रहते गरीब

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

आदमियों की सोसायटीज न तो यहां पर बन सकती हैं और न ही चल सकती हैं। इसलिये मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूंगी कि जब आप कोआपरेटिव्स को लोन दें तो पहले उस के क्लास को ऐनालाईज कर लें कि उस सोसायटी के मेम्बर्स खुद अपने हाथ से काम करते हैं या नहीं ? कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि वीवर्स सोसायटी तो है लेकिन उन में वीवर्स नहीं हैं ? मकान बनाने वालों की सोसायटी है लेकिन जो रूरल हाउस बिल्डर्स नहीं हैं। कांट्रेक्टर्स लोग हाउसिंग सोसाइटी बना कर बैठ जाते हैं और जमीन का व्यापार कर के भारी मुनाफा कमाते हैं। लोग बिल्डिंग मैटीरियलज को कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी बना कर बैठे हुए हैं। बड़े बड़े ट्रांसपोर्टस आते हैं और अपनी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज बना लेते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वाकई गरीब आदमियों की ट्रान्सपोर्ट कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी बना कर देखें कि कितनी बसें आयेंगी और कहां से आयेंगी लेकिन यह तो होता नहीं है बस कर्जा देते रहेंगे और आखिर में कुर्क हो कर चली जायेगी।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि इसी तरीके की एक इंडस्ट्रियल कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी यहां दिल्ली में कायम हुई। एक साहब ने एक छोटा सा एग्रीकल्चरल इम्पलीमेंट बनाया और अखबारों में उस की बड़ी धूम मची। हमारी योजना में भी और हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम अखबारों ने भी उस का परिचय दिया और कहा कि इतना अच्छा एक इम्पलीमेंट बना कर दे दिया। इसी तरह साल भर तक लोगों के संदेश आते रहे कि वह प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रियल डिपार्टमेंट के हाथ में दी जाये ताकि वह उस को बना कर बेचे। अब साल दो साल तक उन मजदूर भाइयों की जिन की कि वह कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी बनी हुई थी, उन को समाजवाद पर मैं भाषण देती रही और वह बेचारे बगैर तनख्वाह के काम करते रहे और मकान बेचते हुए कर्जे के लिये कोशिश करते रहे। आखिर आज उस सोसायटी के लिये कुछ नहीं हुआ। सिवाय कोआपरेटिव मुहकमे के अलावा किसी ने उन की कुछ मदद नहीं की और यहां जो दिल्ली का जो कोआपरेटिव का महकमा है उस की मदद न हो तो उन मजदूर आदमियों को आज जेल में चले जाना चाहिये। यह हाल उन की कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी का है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगी कि इन कर्जों की फर्गसं के चक्कर में उन को नहीं पड़ना चाहिये। सरकार को यह मालूम होना चाहिये कि कौन से इनकम ग्रुप के लोग हैं जो कि उस सोसायटी को बनाते हैं, कहां क्या मदद होती है और किन लोगों को लोन मिलता है।

यहां की इंडस्ट्रियल एंड फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन के लोन्स की फीगर्स को मुझे देखने का मौका मिला तो मैं ने देखा कि सन् १९४९ से सन् १९६१ तक तकरीबन १०५ करोड़ और ८२ लाख रुपये का कर्जा दिया गया है। यह तो ठीक है कि इंडस्ट्रियल एंड फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन ने इतना रुपया इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये खर्चा किया है पर जब उन की तादाद देखी गयी तो मालूम हुआ कि यह इतनी लम्बी रकम उस ने केवल २३९ कनसर्नस को दी है। अब हम चाहते तो यह हैं कि देश में छोटे छोटे कारखानें खुलें, छोटे छोटे लोगों को मदद हो लेकिन दरअसल हो यह रहा है कि वह मदद बड़े बड़े लोग उठा लेते हैं। यही कारण है कि हमारा पैदा करने और उस को वितरण करने का जो तरीका है वह समाजवादी ढंग पर नहीं चल सकता है। देश में वास्तविक अर्थों में समाजवाद कायम करने के लिये इन चीजों को अच्छी तरीके से देखने की कोशिश करें।

पहले जो कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज को कर्जा दिया जाता था अभी मेरे एक साथी

ने बताया कि जो लोन मिलता था उस पर बहुत ब्याज लिया जाता था। पहले कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज का जो पेड अप कैपिटल होता था लोन उस का ४, ५, ६, ७ या ८ गुना तक देने की प्रथा थी लेकिन अब कम है। अब तो जितना कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी का पेड अप कैपिटल है सिर्फ उतना ही कर्जा उसे दिया जायेगा। इस का मतलब यह होता है कि अगर उन का ५०० रुपया पेड अप कैपिटल है तो ५०० रुपया कर्ज दिया जायेगा और अगर १००० रुपया कैपिटल है तो सिर्फ १००० रुपया कर्ज दिया जायेगा। उस से ज्यादा कर्ज अब नहीं दिया जाता है। अब इस तरह से कोआपरेटिव्ज का मजाक सा उड़ाना है क्योंकि उतने कैपिटल से किसी के यहां कुछ होता नहीं है और कोई सोसायटी इस तरह से नहीं चल सकती है।

आडिट फीस जो लगाई जाती है उस के लिये भी बहुत जगह शोर मचाया जाता है कि सोसायटीज के रजिस्ट्रार जो उन को आडिट करते हैं उन की फीस भी अभी तक बहुत ज्यादा है और यह भी छोटी सोसायटीज के लिये एक दिक्कत तलब चीज है।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहती हूं कि कंज्यूमर्स कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज के ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि कोआपरेटिव्ज पर ही उज्जवल भारत बनाने के वास्ते हम आशा लगाये बैठे हैं। अगर यह ठीक से नहीं चलती हैं तो हमारे भावी समाजवादी भारत का जो नक्शा हमारे सामने है उस के साकार होने की आशा नहीं की जा सकती।

कंज्यूमर्स कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज की अपनी तकलीफें हैं। मैं उन लोगों की हामी नहीं हूं जो यह कहते हैं कि सरकार को कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज में कोई दखल नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं तो सोचती हूं कि सरकार का दखल उन में काफी होना चाहिये। सरकार को उन को देखना चाहिये और उन की निगरानी करनी चाहिये। एक आदमी कोआपरेटिव स्टोर में १० रुपये का या २० रुपये का एक शेयर खरीद कर बैठ जाता है। अगर १००० आदमी १०, १० रुपये के शेअर्स खरीद लेते हैं तो उन की १०,००० रुपये की पूंजी हो जाती है बाकी सरकार क्या देती है। स्टोर खोल लेते हैं अगर उस के इंतजाम में कोई खराब हो जाती है तो जिस ने १० रुपये का शेअर लिया है वह उस के मैनेजमेंट को ठीक करने के लिये कुछ नहीं कर सकता। अगर वह मीटिंग बुलाने के लिये एक, एक पोस्टकार्ड डालना चाहे कि सब लोग जमा हो जायें और देखें कि उस में क्या गड़बड़ हो रही है तो उस का इतना खर्चा हो जायेगा कि वह उस की निगरानी नहीं कर सकता। इतना बड़ा आन्दोलन चलाता रहे एक स्टोर चलाने के लिये यह संभव नहीं है। उस की निगरानी करना तभी सम्भव हो सकता है जब सरकार या हमारे रजिस्ट्रार या जो भी मशीनरी हमारी हो, वह खुद इधर ध्यान दे नहीं तो अक्सर यह हो जाता है कि वह एक आदमी का धंधा हो जाता है, एक आदमी की दुकानदारी हो जाती है, उस के बीवी बच्चों तक सीमित रहता है और उस का फायदा किसी और को नहीं पहुंचता है।

इस के बाद मैं आप से यह कहना चाहती हूं कि खर्च के अलावा—खर्च तो होता ही है—सोसायटीज के रजिस्ट्रेशन के काम में इतनी देर हो जाती है कि लोगों का सहकारी समितियों, को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज, बनाने का शोक, उन की दिलचस्पी, बिल्कुल खत्म हो जाती है। जो सोसायटी को रजिस्टर्ड कराने का इरादा करता है, उस को, खास कर गांवों में, बहुत भाग-दौड़ करनी पड़ती है। उस को इतने चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं कि वह तंग आ जाता है। अगर वह पूंजी में से खर्च कर देता है, तो रजिस्ट्रार शिकायत करता है। वह शेअर मनी में से खर्च नहीं कर सकता और अगर वह शेयर-मनी में से खर्च नहीं करेगा, तो वह अपने खर्च पर रोज गांव से शहर कैसे जायेगा, कैसे कभी इंस्पैक्टर को और कभी बी० डी० ओ० को बुलायेगा? उस को बहुत मुसीबत का

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

सामना करना पड़ता । आज कल रजिस्ट्रेशन कराना बहुत मुश्किल काम बना हुआ है । मैं ने रिपोर्ट में देखा है कि को-आपरेटिव शुगर फैक्टरीज की फैडरेशन को रजिस्टर्ड किया गया है। तो फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि काफी वालों की को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज की, जो कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में हैं, फैडरेशन को रजिस्टर्ड करने का मामला क्यों दो, ढ़ाई साल से पड़ा हुआ है। वह केस कभी दिल्ली के रजिस्ट्रार के पास जाता है और कभी सेंटर के रजिस्ट्रार के पास लेकिन उनकी रजिस्ट्रेशन होने में नहीं आती है ।

काफी बोर्ड ने अपने जिन एम्पलाईज को रिट्रेन्च किया था, उन्होंने अपनी सोसायटीज बनाई हैं, और अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो कर वे काम में लगे हुए हैं । वे सारी सोसायटीज प्राफिट पर चल रही हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उन की मदद करने में हमारी तरफ से देरी होती है—हालांकि मैं यह भी कहूंगी कि तमाम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने उन की मदद की है । वे सारे हिन्दुस्तान में ३३, ३४ को-आपरेटिव सोसायटी चला रहे हैं और बहुत प्राफिट पर चला रहे हैं हमें उन की मदद करनी चाहिये । और उन की फैडरेशन को फौरन रजिस्टर्ड कर के उन को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये ।

कोआपरेटिव्ज पर हम को विशेष ध्यान इसलिये देना चाहिये कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि को-आपरेटिव मूवमेंट का यह पौधा शुरू में ही मुरझा जाये। जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, अगर यह सब काम उन्हीं के हाथों में चला जाये, जिन से हम गरीब आदमियों को बचाना चाहते हैं, और इस तरह हिन्दुस्तान का नक्शा बदल देना चाहते हैं, तो हमारा भविष्य अच्छा नहीं रहेगा ।

इन चन्द बातों की तरफ मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूं । मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह इस बारे में जल्दी कार्यवाही करेंगे ।

श्री **रामसेवक यादव** (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्व-प्रथम तो मैं इस विभाग के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को, चाहे उन्हों ने जितना थोड़ा काम किया हो, धन्यवाद दूंगा । इस के बाद मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो रिपोर्ट सामने है, उस में इतना सुन्दर चित्र खींचा गया है मालूम होता है कि शायद अब आगे प्रगति की आवश्यकता नहीं रही है ।

यदि हम सफ़ह ४३ पर दिए गए आंकड़ों को देखते हैं, जिन में गांवों में रोजगार देने के लिए और उन की प्रगति करने के लिये लगाये गये साधनों का ब्यौरा दिया गया है, और दूसरी ओर इस देश के गांवों की संख्या और उन की आबादी को देखते हैं, तो हम इस परिणाम पर पहुंचते हैं कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो रुपया व्यय किया गया और जो प्रयत्न किये गये हैं, वे बहुत ही नाकाफ़ी हैं । इन आंकड़ों के द्वारा देहात का जो चित्र खींचा गया है, वास्तविक स्थिति उस से बिल्कुल भिन्न है । अगर माननीय सदस्य इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ें और इन आंकड़ों को देखें और उन की तुलना गांवों की वर्तमान स्थिति से करें, तो उन को बड़ा भारी विरोधाभास दिखाई देगा ।

आज एक समस्या और खड़ी हो गई है और वह है संख्या—सुर की—ये आंकड़े ग़लत हैं, सही नहीं हैं । जो रिपोर्ट हम को मिलती है, वह सही नहीं है । नीतियों में मत-भेद हो सकता है, लेकिन अगर वस्तु-स्थिति से ही इन्कार किया जाये, जैसीकि इस वक्त हालत है, तब तो बड़ी चिन्ता की बात हो जाती है । अगर हम कहें कि हालत खराब है, अमुक अमुक कार्य नहीं हुए हैं, तो इस में नीति का सवाल नहीं है, वस्तु-स्थिति का सवाल है, लेकिन उधर से जवाब मिलेगा कि यह बात [illegible]

माननीय सदस्या ने सहकारी समितियों के बारे में अपने विचार रखे और अपना दुख प्रकट किया, लेकिन शायद उधर से जवाब दिया जायेगा कि यह ग़लत है ।

परसों इस सदन में मद्य-निषेध के संबंध में एक प्रश्न पूछा गया कि क्या यह सही है कि सरकारी नौकरों में खास तौर से मद्य-पान की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है । यह बात सही है और माननीय मंत्री के विभाग में बी० डी० ओज० और डी० पी० ओज० आदि ने एक ऐसा क्लब स्थापित किया है, जिस में मद्य पिये जाने की बात कही जाती है । दिल्ली में भी कुछ ऐसे क्लब हैं, जिन में जूए और शराब के सिवा और कुछ नहीं होता है । (*Interruptions*) ये लोग वस्तु-स्थिति से इन्कार करते हैं । जब वस्तु-स्थिति से ही इन्कार किया जाता है, तो स्थिति बड़ी भयावह हो जाती है ।

इस रिपोर्ट में पंचायतों, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता का ज़िक्र किया गया है । सामुदायिक विकास के सिलसिले में पंचायतों के ऊपर भी काफ़ी ज़ोर दिया गया है और ठीक ही दिया गया है । हमारे संविधान में ग्राम-पंचायतों के निर्माण की बात कही गई है और यह भी कहा गया है कि वे हमारे शासन की एक प्रमुख इकाई बनेंगी । इसी उद्देश्य को सामने रख कर ग्राम-पंचायतों का निर्माण हो रहा है । लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अभी पश्चिमी बंगाल जैसे राज्य में पंचायतों का निर्माण नहीं किया गया है । शायद वहां पर इस बारे में अभी कानून भी नहीं बना हुआ है । आज यह स्थिति है । आन्ध्र प्रदेश, राजस्थान और ऐसे कुछ अन्य प्रदेशों में पंचायतों को अवश्य कुछ अधिकार मिले हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरे प्रदेशों में तो पंचायतों को अधिकार नाम की कोई चीज नहीं मिली है ।

The Deputy in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): When the hon. Member is speaking about other States and not his own State, I would like him to be very careful about facts. (*Interruptions*).

श्री रामसेवक यादव : वहां पंचायतों को जो अधिकार दिए गए हैं, वे नाकाफ़ी हैं । (*Interruptions*)

श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति : माननीय सदस्य ने वैस्ट बंगाल के बारे में जो कुछ कहा है, वह ठीक नहीं है । (*Interruptions*)

श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती (बैरकपुर) : सारे बंगाल में पंचायतें नहीं बनी हैं, यह तो सही बात है ।

श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति : पंचायतें हैं । (*Interruptions*)

श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य (सेरामपुर) : सारे बंगाल में पंचायतें नहीं हैं । (*Interruptions*)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पंचायतों को अधिकार नहीं दिए गये हैं । मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कहूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पंचायतें और ग्राम सभायें कायम हैं, लेकिन उन को अधिकार नाम की कोई चीज नहीं दी गई है ।

पंचायतें देश की ८०, ८२ प्रतिशत जनता से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं । संविधान ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो व्यवस्था की है, उस के तीन उद्देश्य रहे होंगे--गांवों की जनता को शासन में सीधे हिस्सा लेने का अधिकार मिले, गांवों की जनता को अपनी समस्याओं को हल करने का अवसर दिया जाये और जो योजनायें चल रही हैं, उन में वे वह सक्रिय सहायता दे सकें । लेकिन पंचायतों का जो गठन है, उन को जो अधिकार दिये

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

गये हैं, अगर हम उन को इन तीन उद्देश्यों की कसौटी पर कसते हैं, तो हम इस नतीजे पर पहुंचते हैं कि वे इन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिये बिल्कुल अपर्याप्त हैं ।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आप के सामने उत्तर प्रदेश की मिसाल रखना चाहता हूं । वहां जो पंचायतें और गांव सभायें बनी हैं, उन को कोई अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं है । सारे अधिकार केन्द्रित हैं राज्य और केन्द्र में । उद्देश्य तो यह था कि सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण हो, ताकि उस सत्ता के सहारे गांवों का निर्माण हो सके, उन का योजनायें चल सकें, लेकिन उन को कोई अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं हैं ।

जब सत्ता के विकेन्द्रीकरण की बात आती है, तो उस के साथ-साथ पंचायतों और गांव सभाओं के अधिकारों का सवाल उठता है । और कैसे अधिकार ? अधिकार तीन प्रकार के हैं । एक तो यह कि गांव के सम्बन्ध में, या उस के कार्य-क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत कानून या नियम बनाने का हक । दूसरा यह कि उस के कार्य-क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों पर नियंत्रण, उन को नौकर रखना, हटाना और स्थानान्तरित करना आदि और तीसरा यह कि चूंकि काम चलाने के लिए कुछ पैसे की आवश्यकता होती है, इसलिए खजाने पर भी कुछ अधिकार । लेकिन ये तीन प्रकार के अधिकार गांव पंचायतों को नहीं मिले हैं । अगर ये अधिकार उन को नहीं मिलते हैं तो उन को सही मानों में शासन की एक इकाई नहीं माना जा सकता और न ही उन के जरिये गांवों का निर्माण हो सकता है और न ही वे पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को चलाने का एक औजार बन सकती हैं ।

अक्सर कहा जाता है कि गांव पंचायतों में राजनीति का प्रवेश नहीं होना चाहिये, राजनीति का अखाड़ा उन को नहीं बनाया जाना चाहिये । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर राजनीति है किस लिये । राजनीति का उद्देश्य लोगों का आर्थिक विकास करना और उन को सुख-सुविधायें प्रदान करना है तथा उन की जो कठिनाइयां हैं, उन को दूर कराना है । अगर राजनीति गंदी चीज है तो यहां क्यों राजनीति की बात की जाती है । इस तरह का सवाल उठा कर जो वास्तविक चीज है तथा जो आवश्यक चीज है, उस से उन का ध्यान हटाने की कोशिश की जाती है । उन को अधिकार देने की तरफ हमारा ध्यान नहीं जाता है । अगर हम चाहते हैं कि पंचायतें शासन की एक इकाई बनें, गांवों की साधारण जनता का जो कि देश की कुल जनसंख्या का ८० प्रतिशत है, हित हो और वे अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हों तो पंचायतों को हमें तीन अधिकार देने होंगे जिन का मैं जिक्र कर चुका हूं ।

चौथी चीज यह है कि जब नियोजन पर विचार हो तो उस के खर्च को चार हिस्सों में बांटा जाये । एक हिस्सा केन्द्र खर्च करे, एक हिस्सा राज्य खर्च करे, एक हिस्सा जिला खर्च करे और चौथा हिस्सा गांव के ऊपर खर्च करने का पंचायत को अधिकार दिया जाये और उस को योजना की प्राथमिक इकाई माना जाये । उन को यह अधिकार होना चाहिये कि वे गांवों की योजनाएं स्वयं बनायें और जब वे उन को स्वयं बनायेंगी तो जहां-जहां वे समझेंगी कि रुपया खर्च किया जाना चाहिये, वहां वहां खर्च करेंगी । खेतों के सुधार, पीने के पानी, सिंचाई इत्यादि पर उन को अगर रुपया खर्च करने का अधिकार मिल जायेगा तो काम अच्छी तरह से आगे बढ़ सकेगा । आज अवस्था यह है कि ऊपर से धन मंजूर कर दिया जाता है और बता दिया जाता है कि ये ये काम करने हैं । इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि कुल के कुल अधिकार बजाय पंचायतों के सरकारी कर्म

चारियों, सरकारी नौकरों के हाथ में चले जाते हैं और जब ये सरकारी नौकरों के हाथ में चले जाते हैं तो वहां भ्रष्टाचार का बोल-बाला हो जाता है । इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि उस काम में आप को सफलता नहीं मिलती है । आज जिलों और पंचायतों में एक तरह की दो अमली हुकुमत है । एक तरफ सरकारी नौकर है और दूसरी तरफ जन-प्रतिनिधि और दोनों में आज टकराव और होड़ है । यह टकराव और होड़ जब तक रहेगी कोई काम ठिकाने से नहीं चल सकेगा ।

आज बीच में विकास खण्ड खुले हुए हैं । उनके जरिये गांवों में तरक्की की बात की जाती है, निर्माण की बात की जाती है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन विकास खण्डों में सरकारी नौकरों की पलटन भर दी गई है । न जाने कितने बी० डी० ओ०, ए० डी० ओ०, महिला मंगल योजनायें तथा न जाने कौन-कौन सी योजनायें बना दी गई हैं और कितनी संख्या में इन को रख लिया गया है । ये योजनायें ऐसी हैं जो गांव का साधारण आदमी समझ नहीं पा रहा है । सरकारी कर्मचारी गांवों में तरक्की की बात करते हैं लेकिन उनकी भाषों, पोशाक इत्यादि इस ढंग की होती है कि लोग उनके पास आने के बजाय उन से दूर भागने लगते हैं । उनकी जन-सहयोग लेने का तरीका ऐसा है कि जनता का सहयोग वे प्राप्त ही नहीं कर सकते हैं । मुझ से जो एक घटना घटी है, उसको मैं आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं । चूंकि वेश, भाषा, भूषा इत्यादि उनकी जनता से बिल्कुल भिन्न है, अलग है, इसलिये ये प्लानिंग आफिसर, ए० डी० ओ० इत्यादि जब जाते हैं, तो जनता के मन में कोई उत्साह पैदा नहीं होता है । जो घटना मैं सुनाने जा रहा था वह इस प्रकार है । मेरी कांस्टिट्युएंसी बाराबंकी में एक विकास खण्ड है-दरगढ़ है । एक बार ऐसा हुआ कि मैं धोती, कुर्ता पहने हुए वहां पहुंच गया और जाकर कुर्सी पर बैठ गया । उसी बीच में कोई साहब कोट पतलून पहने हुए आए और मुझ से कहने लगे कि तुम इस कुर्सी पर क्यों बैठ गए, यह तो बी० डी० ओ० की कुर्सी है । मैंने उनसे कहा कि आप जरा सोच समझ कर बात करो । इसी बीच में एक और साहब आ गए और कहने लगे कि माफ कीजियेगा, यह आपको पहचानते नहीं हैं । मैंने कहा यह तो आपने बड़ी जबर्दस्त गहरी बात कह दी । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि अगर कोई अच्छे कपड़े पहन कर जाएगा तो उसके साथ तो शराफत से पेश आया जाएगा और अगर कोई गरीब आदमी धोती, कुर्ता, पायजामा इत्यादि पहन कर जाएगा तो उसको जलील किया जाएगा । अगर कोई बड़ा आदमी जाएगा तो उसके साथ अच्छी तरह से पेश आया जाएगा और अगर कोई छोटा जाएगा तो उसकी कोई सुनवाई ही नहीं होगी । गांव में चूंकि अकसर धोती कुर्ते वाले लोग रहते हैं, इस लिए उनके साथ अगर अच्छी तरह से पेश नहीं आया जाएगा, उनकी सहायता और सहयोग आप कैसे कर सकेंगे उन के दिमागों में दूसरी ही चीज समाई हुई है । विकास खण्ड के अधिकारियों को जनता की परवा नहीं, उनको परवा है कि उनका जीवनस्तर कैसे ऊंचा उठे या उनका दूसरा काम काज कैसे चले और उसकी हालत यह हो गई है कि शाही यतीमखाना वह बन गया है और जनता को राहत पहुंचाने का आला नहीं रह गया है । जनता अब यहां तक कहने लगी है कि ये विकास खण्ड नहीं, विनाश खण्ड हैं । विनाश जनता का हो रहा है और विकास हो रहा है बी० डी० ओज० वगैरह का जो मोटरों में चढ़ते हैं ।

सहकारिता पर जब हम विचार करते हैं तो पाते हैं कि सहकारिता की दिशा में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है । एक माननीय साथी ने कहा कि पचास वर्ष से यह काम चल रहा है लेकिन सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में कोई प्रगति

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

हुई हो, ऐसा हम नहीं देखते हैं । हमारा तो निश्चित मत हो गया है कि सहकारिता के आन्दोलन को सरकार स्वयं सफल देखना नहीं चाहती है । आज जिस तरह से समाजवाद के नाम पर पूंजीवाद चल रहा है, उसी तरह से सहकारिता के नाम पर सरकारवाद चल रहा है । यह सहकारिता है या सरकारीपन । जो कोओपेरेटिव आधार पर सहकारी भट्टे चलते हैं, साधन सहकार समितियां चलती हैं या गन्ने की समितियां चलती हैं, तो इनमें केवल सरकारी नौकरों को ही सभी अधिकार रहते हैं, जनता को कोई अधिकार नहीं दिये जाते हैं । अफसरों का प्रभाव ही वहा पर होता है । ऐसी सहकारी समितियां या साधन सहकारी समितियां तभी तक चलती हैं जब तक उनका किसी से कम्पीटीशन नहीं होता है और जैसे ही कम्पीटीशन में कोई आ जाता है या मुकाबले में आ जाता है, वैसे ही वे असफल हो जाती हैं । जब सरकारी अफसरों का प्रभाव हो जाता है तो भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता है जिससे वे बदनाम होती हैं और आगे चल नहीं पाती हैं ।

सहकारिता का आधार है समानता और अगर समानता नहीं होगी तो सहकारिता कैसे चलेगी । आज हमारा समाज असमानता के ऊपर चल रहा है और जब असमानता है तो सहकारिता चलेगी कैसे ।

मिसाल के तौर पर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार स्वयं सहकारिता नहीं चाहती है । आज जमींदारी करीब करीब सारे देश में खत्म हो गई है । इस सन्दर्भ में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में हर गांव और हर पंचायत के पास कुछ ऐसी जमीन है जो किसी किसान की या किसी व्यक्ति की नहीं है, ग्राम समाज की है, और जो पंचायत को मिलकियत बन गई है । उस भूमि पर सहकारी ढंग पर खेती करवाने का कोई प्रयास नहीं किया गया है । पंचायत के अन्तर्गत बसने वाले गरीब आदमियों, जिन के पास भूमि नहीं है, जिनके पास करने के लिये काम नहीं है, जिन के पास रोजगार के साधन नहीं हैं, जो हरिजन हैं, आदिवासी हैं, पिछड़ी जातियों से सम्बन्धित हैं, उनको इकट्ठा करके सहकारी खेती की शुरूआत वहां पर नहीं की गई है । अगर ऐसा किया जाता और इसको सफल करके दिखाया जाता तो इसका बहुत अच्छा प्रभाव लोगों पर पड़ता है । मैंने पिछले चुनावों में देखा है कि सभी प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियां हमारे खिलाफ प्रचार करती रही हैं कि यह जो सहकारी खेती है, यह सहकारी खेती नहीं है बल्कि सरकारी खेती है । आप भी इस सहकारी समितियों के प्रयोग को, सहकारी खेती को सफल नहीं होने देना चाहते । भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला रहता है क्योंकि सरकारी अधिकारियों के हाथ में ही सारी शक्ति केन्द्रित रहती है । ऐसी सूरत में जब जनता को इस चीज की ओर प्रेरित करने की कोशिश की जाती है, उसको यह समझाने की कोशिश की जाती है, तो वह घृणा की भावना प्रदर्शित करती है, इससे दूर भागती है ।

सरकार की तरफ से अगर यह प्रयास किया गया होता कि गांवों की बंजर जमीन को तुड़वा कर सहकारी आधार पर उसको दे दिया जाता तो किसानों के सामने एक अच्छा उदाहरण यह होता और उन का मन तथा दूसरों का मन भी इस ओर खिंचता और वे भी इस प्रयोग को अपनाते । लेकिन ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया गया ।

आपने भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित कर दी है कि कितनी अधिकतम जमीन किस के पास रहेगी । मैं अपने राज्य की बात कहता हूं । वहां पर जो भूमि वितरण का काम है, वह आगे नहीं बढ़ पाया है, उसके अन्तर्गत कुछ नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि पहले ही ४० और ६० एकड़ जमीन छोड़ दी गई है

और इसी तरह से बागों के नाम पर, पोल्ट्री फार्म्स के नाम पर, डेरी फार्म्स के नाम पर, जड़ी बूटियों के फार्म्स के नाम पर, न जाने कितने नामों पर कितनी और भूमि छोड़ दी गई है। ऐसी सूरत में सहकारिता के आधार पर जमीन का प्रबन्ध करने के लिये आपको जमीन मिलेगी कहां से। आपको चाहिये था कि आप ईमानदारी से काम करते। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि सहकारी आन्दोलन चले और यह सफल हो। कानून बनता, जमीन ली जाती और उस जमीन पर सहकारी खेती करवाई जाती। बेकार लोगों की सहकारी समिति बनती, उनको जमीन दी जाती, उनकी सहायता की जाती और इस आन्दोलन को सफल बनाने का प्रयास किया जाता। यदि ऐसा किया गया होता तो देश में सहकारिता के प्रति जोश और उल्लास होता।

15 hrs.

अन्त में मैं यह कहूंगा कि यह जो योजना चल रही है, और उस का आधार हमारा विकास मन्त्रालय है, उसके बारे में काफी चर्चा होती रहती है कि वह जन सहयोग लेने में असमर्थ रही है। उस को जनता का सहयोग नहीं मिल रहा है। पांच साला योजनायें जो चल रही हैं उनके प्रति उन में कोई जोश नहीं है और उसका कारण है भ्रष्टाचार। हर जगह पर भ्रष्टाचार है। खाद लेने जाइये तो भ्रष्टाचार, तकावी लेने जाइये तो भ्रष्टाचार, कुएं बनवाने के लिये पैसे लेने जाइये तो भ्रष्टाचार। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि काम होता ही हो, लेकिन फिर भी अगर आप दस बार भाग-भाग कर रिश्वत नहीं देंगे तो पैसा नहीं मिलेगा। औजारों के वितरण का सवाल है, खाद के वितरण का सवाल है, अव्वल तो औजार उन लोगों को ही मिलते हैं जिन के पास पैसा है, जो बाहर से भी मंगवा सकते हैं उनको मिलता है। लेकिन वह भी तब मिलता है जब वे दफ्तरों की खाक छानें और रिश्वत दिलायें। ट्यूबवेल में यही बात है, घानी वाली चीज में भी यही बात है। खाद के मामले में भी रिश्वत चलती है। शुरू से आखीर तक रिश्वत का बाजार गर्म है। जब तक यह भ्रष्टाचार बन्द नहीं होता और सरकार का दृष्टिकोण सहकारी आन्दोलन और पंचायतों के बारे में साफ नहीं होता कि वास्तव में वे ईमानदारी से चाहते हैं कि यह चीजें ठीक से चलें, वे उन को आगे ले जाना चाहते है, तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता। वह जब इस तरह से चाहेंगे तभी वह चीजें सफल हो सकती हैं, वर्ना नहीं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are some selected cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation which the hon. Members may please move subject to their being otherwise admissible:—

Need to take effective steps to keep away political parties from Panchayat elections

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (1)

Failure to promote the economic development and welfare of the weaker sections of the community through community development work

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (2).

Failure to create enthusiasm among people in Community Development work.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (3).

Need for reorientation of the Community Development Blocks

Shri S. Swamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (4).

Wastage of money on tours by the officials

Shri S. Swamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (5).

Need for more co-operation and co-ordination between villagers and the officials of Community Development Blocks

Shri S. Swamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (6).

Failure to take effective steps to check misappropriation of Panchyat funds

Shri Lahri Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (22).

Failure to take effective steps to develop co-operative sector in farming

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100. (30).

Need to channel taccavi loans through co-operatives

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (31).

Implementation of the Village Housing Project Scheme

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (32).

Need to encourage active participation of women in Community Development work.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (33).

Need to cover the whole area of Tripura by National Extension Service Blocks

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (8).

Failure to create enthusiasm in the minds of tribal people of Tripura by community Development Block.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (9).

Need to assess the progress of the working of National Extension Service Block in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects, National Extension Ser-

vice and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (10).

Unsatisfactory condition of the co-operative sector in the Kerala State

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects, National Extension Serverice and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (11).

Failure to develop small industries in the block areas of Kerala

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (12).

Failure to undertake minor irrigation works in the block areas of Kerala

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (13).

Need to review the working of Community Development Blocks in Kerala.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (14).

Need to modify Community Development work to suit the special conditions of Kerala.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100.' (15).

Need to elicit more co-operation from the villagers to make Community Development Projects and National Extension Service a success.

Shri S. Swamy: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Community Development Project, National Extension Service and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (16)

Need for proper utilisation of Agricultural man-power to rebuild the economy of the villages

Shri S. Swamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (17).

Need for Partyless Panchayats

Shri S. Swamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (18).

Need to review the workng of Community Development Blocks in Punjab.

Shri Lahri Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (24).

Need to convert all the National Extension Service Blocks in the Tribal and Hill areas into special Multi-purpose Projects or Tribal Blocks.

Shri R. Keishing: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (25).

Failure to constitute a elected Development Committee in each Community Development Project and National Extension Service Black for the purpose of framing and implementing development schemes.

Shri R. Keishing: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (26).

Failure to ameliorate the condition of the backward people through the Community Development Projects.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (45).

Failure to create interest in and give information about co-operation to the public.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (46).

Need for more intensive work in community development projects in Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Bade: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (47).

Unsatisfactory condition of the co-operative sector in Punjab

Shri Lahri Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head capital outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100.". (27).

Failure to remove official interference in the day to day working of the co-operative societies.

Shri Lahri Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head capital outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (28).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the concept of community development and panchayati raj is a revoluntionary one and it unfolds a chapter in the growth of a nation which is trying hard to grapple with problems which are acute and severe. So when we speak about this community development we have to examine some of its facets: (a) the basic concept of it, the technique of its working, the apparatus that has been set up to bring it into operation and (b) the constant vigilance that can ensure the gearing of the machinery. The basic concept indicates that it is revolutionary in character. It wants to bring in a society where the man feels that he counts, the man on the spot counts, that he has to create something participate in something constructive instead of indulging in platitudes, solgans and shibboleths. The very concept which has been ushered in a few years earlier has been dealing with problems which are obviously beset with enormous difficulties. There are initial difficulties and these have to be overcome.

Sir, I had occasion to visit some panchayats in the different parts of India. I find that village panchayats have been constituted in different

parts in different forms. Its operation raises certain difficulties which are local in nature and which effect or which arise out of our social inhibitions marooned as we are with certain precepts and prejudices of life. I found that in Rajasthan and Andhra, which are supposed to be pioneers in the movement, panchayats have been formed in small units where the President of the panchayat who is called the sarpanch or headman is *ex officio* member of the panchayat samiti which is the executive body in charge of all the development works in the block area. Now, the very fact that the gentleman who happens to be the sarpanch goes in his *ex officio* capacity to work in the executive body which is a very powerful body, naturally indicated that he would want to assume that position of power and influence its working. He retired on certain appeals. If it is an appeal from a sense of responsibility that he is taking part in a creative enterprise, it is admirable. But he is marooned with the ideas of his caste, religion and sect and so he goes there with an appeal of religion and other narrow sectarian ties. I would therefore, suggest that this idea of *ex officio* membership of the panchayat samiti, which is a very powerful body, should be abandoned to give room for a formal election.

Sir, in Mysore I found a remarkable example. They have tried with multi-member constituencies to have a system of election introduced, so that if a member wants to go to the panchayat samiti—they call it taluka board—he must club himself with other members to seek election. There it is a three-member constituency and members, belonging to different communities, castes and religion have to go together in their appeal to the electorate which is not so small as it is today in the village panchayats. I would, therefore, recommend that a uniform system should be developed on the model of the Mysore system, where a member comes to the Simiti through the narrow appeal of sectarianism, from the small panchayat and becomes a member of the panchayats samiti in *ex-officio* capacity, but seeks election from a wider electorate—it may be a three-member or even four-member constituency—where he has to go with a definite programme before the electorate.

But there are some difficulties and some people have some premonitions on that score. They say that politics is coming in the arena of panchayati raj. What does the word "politics" indicate? It is participation in the growth of the country. It is a responsible office, that of a member of the panchayat. Today it is the powerful agency to work out executive powers within the structure of the panchayati raj. Naturally, Sir, I shall try to go in that field. And if I go with a definite programme, my narrow appeal, fades out, I go there because I want to carry out a programme which goes along with the revolutionary idea of doing something positive. It is a positive philosophy of life that does not wear out in platitudes and slogans. It is a philosophy of life that trains me, that makes me fit, that equips me with those materials that help me to do the work of building up a new society. If today I appeal on those narrow sectarian lines, I am found out.

I would, therefore, recommend that the best process would be for us to have a wider electorate wherefrom the man, who is intent on doing some social service, will be able to seek election.

So far as the officials are concerned, I had occasion to address so many meetings of officials. I may say that I noted the reluctance in their mind to share power with other people. My hon. friends on the other side had occasion to mention about B.D.O's. The B.D.O. happens to be an educated man, M.A.LL.B and so on. The cadre of service in Rajasthan is known as the R.A.S. or the Rajasthan Administrative Service. In my talks I told: "Mr. B.D.O., you are a very senior

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

officer. It may be that one day you will get to the top position in the State. But today you are reluctant to share the power with Mr. Ladlu Ram, who is illiterate, who uses his thumb for his signature. Today, you feel you are an educated man and claim to be belonging to an intellectual class. Intellectual feudalism is standing between you and Mr. Ladlu Ram. But remember, you are the mentor, you are the friend, you are the philosopher and the guide of Ladlu Ram, who is the elected executive head because he commands the respect of the electorate, because he is the man on the spot, because he is the man who spends 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, 30 days per month, 365 days a year in that area." Naturally he claims to know the felt needs of the local people. You have to share the burden with him by being adviser, by being his mentor.

So, the role of the official should not be that of the executive head, as I have found in some places. He should better keep himself in the background. He should not forget that it is he who is instrumental in building up a new form of life, new philosophy of life attended with certain ideals to work upon and not unconnected with practice. So, the man endowed in the practice, with experience, with knowledge of the difficulties of the locality courts. Ladlu Ram, may be, illiterate or he may be from the lowest class, happens to be the elected representative, and that brings him to the picture and, in that picture, the official also plays the part. He sits with him and advises him.

I would never try to distinguish between him and the official, or official and non-official. I would rather say that the non-official should be the elected head and that election should be from multi-member constituency so that he does not get in through any narrow appeal to sectarianism, casteism or sub-casteism.

Wherever panchayats have been formed, I have found that each panchayat has got at the village level a worker. A village level worker is burdened with enormous responsibilities, and he is supposed to cover, an area having 1,500 to 2,500 population. When I was in Rajasthan I found that it went up to 5,000 population in one panchayat, though, later on, they have modified it. If the population is between 1,500 to 2,500 and one person goes round and sees all things done, it becomes a stupendous task for the young man. I would prefer that the area should be limited to cover 1500 to 2,000 population at the maximum, and the village level worker should be also the secretary of the village panchayat; there is no need for two persons. The village level worker should know how to keep accounts and hold the secretary's post, which is new sometimes given to people who do not know the technique. No doubt, some mistakes are committed in the initial period. I would again say that the village level worker should be made the secretary of the village panchayat, but his area of work should not be extended beyond an area having a population of 2,000.

So far as the growth of the Panchyati Raj system which has now started, functioning through its initial difficulties, is concerned, I do not feel myself a pessimist in any way, as I told you. If today for certain difficulties, may be for my own handicaps or the faults of my villagers and other things, I cannot put into practice the ideas which emboldened me to come forward, which gave me certain expectations in life, it may be because of certain initial difficulties, but the symptems, the signs are there which are definite signs of growth.

There are, I find, propaganda carried on against this co-operative farming and I know particular areas of the country where some people have always tried to confuse the mind of the people by saying that concept of co-operative farming is something which has been drawn from countries beyond India. The people today have got limited resources—their lands are limited but they have to live on those

lands without going to usurp the possessions of others—they have to make their lands useful and productive, and, in that productive process, if this idea has been mooted that people of their own should come together and try to build up a new form of society where they will co-operate in their own way, its essential character is missed. Intentionally, it is made a bone of propaganda that it is being super-imposed from countries outside India. It is not so, It is innate in our society that I, of my own accord, voluntarily agree to share my effectiveness, my creativeness, along with my people. So, this voluntary aspect of the growth of co-operative movement should not be lost sight of. We should not try to accuse this man or that man and blame the officials for our lapses. We are responsible for the growth of the society and we have to live with that sense of vigilance that sense of responsibility that is essential. We have to accuse ourselves if anything goes wrong somewhere. In spite of all the initial difficulties, the co-operative movement today is taking a shape and I am optimistic enough to say that we are going forward.

Where co-operative movement and especially co-operative farming is made the bone of contention in many parts of the country, where propaganda is carried on, and charges are levelled at the doors of the Congressman, that they are driving India the Chinese way, and following the foot-steps of Moscow, we should not forget that voluntarinees is the core of the movement of co-operation and if we are achieve success we have to do it by understanding the spirit of the man that revolts against all superimposition.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up non-official business. We will first take up the introduction of Bills. Shri D. C. Sharma.

15.15 hrs.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of sections 405 and 406)

By Shri D. C. Sharma

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1960."

The motion was adopted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I introduce the Bill.

COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 8)

By Shri D. C. Sharma

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 309)

By Shri D. C. Sharma

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

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*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 11-5-62.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860."

The motion was adopted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I introduce the Bill.

BANKING COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of section 46 and insertion of new section 53A*)

By Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Banking Companies Act, 1949."

The motion was adopted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I introduce the Bill.

GIFT-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of sections* 22, 33, 25, 26, and 35) By Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Gift-tax Act, 1958.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Gift-tax Act, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I introduce the Bill.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of sections* 2 *and* 23 *and omission of sections* 19*A etc.*) by Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947."

The motion was adopted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I introduce the Bill.

SUBSIDIARY BANKS MERGER BILL*

by Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to merge all subsidiary banks with the State Bank of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That question is that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to merge all subsidiary banks with the State Bank of Lndia."

The motion was adopted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I introduce the Bill.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of section* 3) By Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

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*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 2 dated 11-5-62.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947."

The motion was adopted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I introduce the Bill.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of section* 15) by Shri D. C. Sharma

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947."

The motion was adopted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I introduce the Bill.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Insertion of sections* 43B *and* 250A *and amendment of sections* 224 *and* 237 *etc.*) by Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I introduce the Bill.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AMENDMENT BILL*

(*Amendment of section* 92) By Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908."

The motion was adopted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I introduce the Bill.

DELHI RENT CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of sections* 14 *and* 20 *and insertion of new section* 48A) By Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri Naval Prabhakar (Delhi-Karol Bagh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Naval Prabhakar: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.21 hrs.

FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

(*Insertion of new section* 9A) By Shri S. C. Samanta

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. The House shall now take up the Bills for consideration. Shri S. C. Samanta.

The Private Members' Bills and Resolutions Committee has not yet met and fixed the time. Shall we fix 1½ hours for this Bill?

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Some Hon. Members: Yes, Sir.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1948 be taken into consideration."

My object is very simple. From the statement of objects and reasons you will see that from the experience of the working of the Factories Act, 1948 it has been felt that an Inspector under the Act should have the power to enquire into the causes of an accident in a factory and to take suitable remedial and penal measures in respect thereof. The provisions of the Bill are intended to achieve that object. I think the Government has been able to find out this lacuna by this time because when the Mines Act was enacted in 1952, in that Act power had been given to the Inspector.

In the Factories Act as well as in the Mines Act there are provisions in respect of accidents. When an accident happens, in both the cases the factory-owners and the mine-owners have to give notice to the proper authorities. They do so and Government, after considering the report, may appoint enquiry committeees. But before the enquiry committee is appointed Government should have some report by the departmental persons, or else how can they decide to appoint enquiry committee?

When the Mines Bill was brought the House they were wise enough to give that power of preliminary enquiry to the Inspector. I happened to be one of the assessors in two colliery accidents enquiries. There we found that the preliminary reports of the Inspector were very useful to us. So, this is a lacuna in the Factory Act that the Inspector has no power to have an enquiry in the factory just after an accident occurs in a factory. I do not know why the Government has not taken this into account for so many years after passing this Act.

In this Act I find that the Inspectors have general power. They can enter the factory with other officials. But after the accident has happened if the Inspector enters the factory and wants information about the accident and if the persons there, either the owner of the factory, the manager of the factory or the workers deny to furnish any information about the accident, the Inspector has nothing to do. According to the Act, they may not say anything, rather in the Act they have been empowered that they may not express anything which in the long run may go against them.

So, this simple proposition I have brought before the House for the acceptance of the Government that an Inspector under this Act shall have power to enquire into the cause of any accident and to take suitable remedial and penal measures. If this new section is added, there will be no difficulty on the part of the Inspector to have an enquiry even after an accident takes place in a factory. I would expect that the necessity of adding this further section to the Factories Act will be taken up by the Government.

The only difficulty that this Bill has is that it is a non-official Bill nothing else.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): A very big difficulty!

Shri S. C. Samanta: But I have experience about non-official Bills. I had the opportunity of bringing two or three Bills to this House and I know one was accepted. So, I would hope that if Government thinks it necessary, and I think Government surely thinks it necessary to have it included in the Act, Government will come forward and accept the Bill.

With these words, I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1948 be taken into consideration."

Shri Bade.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): What time has been allotted to this Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: An hour and a half.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जो बिल इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत है, उस में यह व्यवस्था की गई है--

"An Inspector under this Act shall have power to enquire into the cause of any accident and to take suitable remedial and penal measures."

इस बिल में प्रस्तुतकर्ता ने इस बारे में कुछ नहीं लिखा है कि पीनल मेजर्ज कौन से होंगे। "सूटेबल रेमेडियल और पीनल मेजर्ज" का तो बड़ा वाइड स्कोप है। पीनल मेजर्ज का अर्थ क्या है, यह इस बिल में नहीं बताया गया है। क्या किसी एक्सीडेंट के बाद उस मामले को कोर्ट में ले जाना चाहिए, या फैक्ट्री मैनेजर को अरेस्ट करना चाहिए? इस बिल में इस विषय में एक जनरल क्लाज़ दे दी गई है। इस प्रकार के लूज़ लाज में उन का उल्लंघन करने तथा उन से बचने और अधिकारों के दुरुपयोग की सम्भावना अधिक होती है। इस लिए लूज़ लाज नहीं बनाए जाने चाहिए।

मैंने देखा है कि तीन-तीन ज़िलों का एक फ़ैक्ट्री इंस्पैक्टर होता है और ही इज ए टूल इन दि हैंड्स आफ़ दि फ़ैक्ट्री मैनेजर्स। हमारे यहां काटन और जिनिंग फ़ैक्ट्रीज़ हैं। वहां मैंने देखा है कि जब फ़ैक्ट्री इंस्पेक्टर आता है, तो फ़ैक्ट्री मैनजर या मालिक के द्वारा उस के खाने पीने और ठहरने का पूरा इन्तज़ाम किया जाता है। यह भ्रष्टाचार का कारण है।

मैं इस बिल के विरुद्ध नहीं हूं लेकिन इस के डिग पर मुझे आपत्ति है। मैंने देखा है, कि जब कोई एक्सिडेंट होता है, तो कुछ व्यक्ति पंच या एसेसर के रूप में बुलाए जाते हैं। अगर फ़ैक्ट्री इंस्पैक्टर उन के साथ मिल कर इस बारे में जांच करे और आवश्यक कार्यवाही करे, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

हम यह भी देखते हैं कि फ़ैक्ट्री इंस्पैक्टर को ला का नालेज नहीं होता है। उस को इन्वेसटीगेशन करने के बारे में भी कुछ मालूम नहीं होता है। वह ज़िले के बड़े-बड़े सेठ साहूकारों की मर्ज़ी से कार्य करता है, जिनकी फ़ैक्ट्रियां वह देखता है। ऐसी सूरत में फ़ैक्ट्री इंस्पैक्टर के हाथ में पूरे अधिकार देना ठीक नहीं है।

इस बिल में अगर यह व्यवस्था की जाती कि उस क्षेत्र के किसी प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति, आनरेरी मैजिस्ट्रेट या अन्य मैजिस्ट्रेट को इस बारे में अधिकार दिया जाये, तो ठीक रहता। फैक्ट्री इंस्पैक्टर को अधिकार देने से भ्राष्टाचार बढ़ेगा। फैक्ट्री इंस्पैक्टर कैसे होते हैं और वे किस प्रकार काम करते हैं, यह तो प्रत्येक माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होगा। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में तीन-तीन ज़िलों पर एक फैक्ट्री इंस्पैक्टर होता है। जब वह गांव में आता है तो उस समय व्हिसल भी रहती है, रजिस्टर भी रखा जाता है और मजदूरों को जितनी देर काम करना चाहिए, उतनी देर ही काम करने दिया जाता है। जब वह वापस खिसक गया, तो फिर वही पुरानी बातें शुरू हो जाती हैं।

इस लिए इस बिल के बारे में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि बिल के प्रस्तुतकर्ता "पीनल मेजर्ज" की कुछ व्याख्या कर देते कि यह सजा दी जायगी, या मामला कोर्ट में भेजा जायेगा, या किसी को अरेस्ट किया जायेगा, तो यह बिल पूर्ण हो जाता। इस बिल में पीनल मेजर्ज का उल्लेख जेनरल टर्म्ज में किया गया है और उस का कुछ भी अर्थ लगाया जा सकता है।

[श्री बड़े]

जैसा कि मैं ने पहले भी कहा है, मैं इस बिल के उद्देश्यों के विरुद्ध नहीं हूं, लेकिन इस के वर्डिन्ग पर मुझे विरोध है ।

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bill has been introduced, possibly, in a manner which may not be acceptable to the Government. However, it is not for me actually to say this. But I would like to voice my feeling about it.

The Bill should be welcomed for this reason that the factory inspectors are there no doubt, but there are several instances where, in small matters, things could be rectified if the inspector is allowed certain powers to act immediately. If that is not done, things get delayed for months and months, and oftentimes what is a small matter becomes a big dispute between the management and labour and it leads to unnecessary friction. If, therefore, the factory inspector is enabled to take immediate action—which here is mentioned as giving him powers to take penal measures—to that extent things are welcome.

But if the factory inspector himself, who is the inspecting authority, is to be empowered to take penal measures in larger matters, that would make him almost a judiciary, almost a judge. I personally feel that this may not be acceptable either to the labour unions themselves or to the factory management.

I, therefore, while welcoming this measure, wish to say this. It may be that more powers are needed to be given to these inspectors in some small matters, and it may be done by arriving at an understanding by the parties. In either case there is scope for a certain amount of latitude being given to these factory inspectors to enable them to enforce certain of their decisions immediately. To that extent I welcome this Bill. But in larger matters it may not be desirable. What are those larger matters and what are the small matters in which factory inspectors should be enabled to take action or not take action is, again, a matter for examination. I would therefore like that this measure is circulated for opinion. Otherwise I welcome this measure.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there are some words in the English vocabulary, and even in our Indian vocabulary, which have come to acquire, rightly or wrongly, a very bad odour in Free India. One of these words is the word 'inspector'. Of course, this word is used not only in English but also now in the Indian languages, and every one understands what the implications of the word 'inspector' are. Whenever I tour about in my constituence . . .

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): As an inspector?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I hear all kinds of complaints against inspectors, against inspectors of police, inspectors of schools, inspectors of co-operative societies and inspectors of all kinds. I do not say that they are all bad. But it cannot be denied that most often these inspectors have made use of their powers in a way which has not promoted the welfare of those persons over whom they have been asked to exercise their rights. That is what has unfortunately happened. Therefore, the word 'inspector' has already come to acquire a significance which, I believe, is out of all proportion to the responsibilities with which he is saddled.

Now, I find from page 3 this Bill the powers which an inspector already enjoys under the Act. I think they are almost autocratic or dictatorial powers. He can enter any factory he likes, and he can take with him anybody he likes; that person may be a government servant or he may represent some local authority or public autho-

rity. He has the right of entry into a factory at any time he wants to enter. That, I think, is a very big right which we have conferred upon the inspector. And I will not be surprised if some of the inspectors do not make the right use of this right. A right like this is liable to be abused, and I am sure it is being abused here and there to the detriment of the factory workers and to the great disadvantage of those persons who are running those factories.

Again, I find that the inspector can make an examination of the premises, plant and machinery whenever he likes. This also is something which I would say is very excessive. He can examine whatever he likes. I think even inspectors of police do not have that much of power. But even if they do have I do not see any reason why we should equate an inspector of factories with an inspector of police. He can make examination of any premises, plant and machinery. 'Premises' may also mean the house of the General Manager, because I am sure the houses of the General Managers, are situated on the premises. It may mean anything.

Again, he can require the production of any prescribed register or any document relating to the factory. We see the breaches of foreign exchange regulations in our country and some of these breaches are not properly dealt with. Even when we try to deal with them it takes an inordinately long time. Even after all the things have been done, some of these persons who violate these regulations do not get the punishment which we, the servants of the public, would like them to get. Here the inspector can require the production of any prescribed register he likes. I think this regulation can itself be used vexatiously. I won't be surprised if it is done like that. Again, he can take the statement of any person for carrying out the purposes of this Act. What I am submitting very respectfully is, hat already an Inspector has powers, which, I believe, are not warranted by the facts of the case.

There is only one proviso meant for the benefit of the public and it is this. He cannot compel anybody to answer any question or give any evidence tending to incriminate himself. This is in the interests of equity. I believe this is a wholesome provision. But, no one will deny that under the Factories Act, we have made the Inspector an all-powerful supervisor of whatever happens in a factory. My good friend Shri S. C. Samanta, who is known for his noble intentions always, and whom I have the honour to have as my neighbour, wants that this Inspector should have more powers than he already has. That is to say, you hand over all the factories in India, all the workers in India, all the factory owners in India to the tender mercies of this Inspector of factories and make him all-powerful, make him omniscient and omnipotent. That is what he wants. I think this is not what is needed at present. Unless our Inspectors have that amount of social conscience which they should have in the discharge of their duties, I would be the last person to saddle them with more powers than they already have. I think the hon. Minister for Labour and Employment will be able to tell me that, very often, these powers are not exercised judiciously. If you give them more powers, I think they will be liable to greater mis-use. What does my hon. friend,—my good friend—Shri S. C. Samanta want? The Inspector shall have power to enquire into the cause of any accident: I think, all that he can do is some kind of a summary investigation, some kind of an on-the-spot investigation, some kind of a preliminary investigation. We know how often these preliminary investigations are false and erroneous. But, he can do so. Not only that. He wants to go further than this. I won't mind if he were made an investigating authority. We are not content with that. We also want him to be the judge. He can take any suitable remedial and penal measures. Who is

[Shri Hathi]

going to be the judge of what is suitable? What may be suitable in my eyes may not be suitable in the eyes of others. Who is going to be the judge of suitability? The Inspector I think this Inspector, we are going to turn into a kind of Hitler, into a kind of dictator. He is going to be the judge of what is suitable. Not only that. If my hon. friend Shri S. C. Samanta had said that he can take any remedial action, I would have been happy. After all, prevention is better than cure. He could have taken that preventive action. No. It is not that he wants him to take preventive action. He also wants him to take penal action. Here is this Inspector we are going to create in free India, a monstrosity of supervision, who is going to have powers of investigation, powers of knowing what is suitable and what is not suitable, the power of giving first aid to the factory—remedial measures—and also the power to award any punishment that he likes. I think this may be workable when a country is fighting a war. It may be workable when a country is passing through a state of emergency. It may be workable when the democratic constitution of a country has been suspended and some other authority has taken its place. It may be workable in those circumstances. I think we will be negating democracy if we give so much of power to this Inspector. The hon Member who spoke before me said, I welcome this Bill. I was very happy that he was going to welcome it. He is a great trade union leader and I have respect for him. Untimately, he also came to criticise the Bill.

Shri Hathi: He said that it should be circulated.

Shri D. C. Sharma: His welcome was only a polite way of saying that Shri S. C. Samanta had taken pains in framing this Bill, but it went far beyond what he intended to do. Therefore, I submit very respectfully that no purpose will be gained if you circulate this Bill; no good will be done. It will not do any good to the factory owner; it will not do any good to the worker; it will not do any good so far as the industrial development of our country is concerned. It will not be useful to anybody. Therefore, it is no use circulating this Bill. Because, on the face of it, it asks for things which no democratic Government can give. It goes against the very canons of democracy where the condemned should be heard before he is punished, and the condemned should be asked to produce evidence before he is punished.

An Hon. Member: Before a court of law.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We do not want to give summary power to anybody in free India.

An Hon. Member: There are summary powers given.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would be the last person to say that this Inspector of factories should be given any kind of summary powers. Therefore, I oppose this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): May I get a chance to speak?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; after Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: (Kanpur): Sir, I rise to support this Bill moved by hon. friend Shri S. C. Sananta. He has very ably said in his speech that unless more powers are given to the Inspector of factories, it would be very difficult for them to take any action or have a thorough probe into the accidents.

Only yesterday, a question was put in this House by me regarding an accident resulting in the death of an artisan in Delhi itself. The question was:

> "Whether there was a fatal accident resulting in the death of

a trainee on 24th March, 1962 in the foundry shop of the Indo German Prototype-cum-Production Training Centre at Okhla (New Delhi); if so, the causes leading this accident; Whether the victim was removed to the hospital after an hour; whether any enquiry was held; and if so, the details thereof."

In reply to this, the hon. Minister, Shri Kanungo, laid a statement on the Table of the House. The statement says:

"Some workers of the Foundry of the Prototype production and Training Centre, Okhla, were engaged in cleaning and repairing the cupola which was not in operation at that time. One of the trainees was assisting the workers in repairing the lining of the cupola. The trainee entered the structural framework of a skip hoist attached to the cupola—why?—to remove a crow bar lying at the open door of the cupola. While removing the crow bar he tilted the charging bucket which turned around, got out of balance and fell on his head, resulting in serious injury.

A departmental enquiry was held. The Inspector of Factories also conducted an enquiry....

After this answer, because I did not feel satisfied, I put a supplementary. My supplementary question was:

"From the statement, it is found that a departmental enquiry was held and the Inspector of Factories also conducted an enquiry. Will the report of this enquiry be laid on the Table of the House?"

The reply was, "No." I happened to possess all the details about this case. This is a particular unit of Training Centre where the German bosses are bossing over Indians. The Inspector of Factories simply visited this particular Training centre for a moment. He was shown a report which was drafted by those experts. He was not allowed to see any document or see even the position where the accident took place. This is because he has no powers, and in the absence of powers, he was not able to do much in this matter. And today. this entire accident in this particular centre at Okhla is attributed to the carelessness of a particular trainee, though my information is that the trainee was wrongfully employed in the foundry shop, and the charging bucket overturned. I am giving this just as an illustration. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly have some enquiry made because this particular unit is in Delhi. There was some stoppage of work also in this training centre, because no thorough enquiry was made into this accident. So, I would request the hon. Minister to gather more facts about this thing and find out what the report of the Inspector of Factories is.

Coming to the working of certain factories in the public and private sectors, I would submit that accidents are going on. In fact, their number has already gone up in the mines. The lates figures show that if, for instance, in 1959-60, the total number of accidents was about 2,500, their number has gone up by another 500 or so in 1960-61. So, the number of accidents is clearly going up either in the coal mines or in the major public sector or private sector industries.

An argument may be advanced by the hon. Minister or by some Members of this House that with our industrial advancement, and with the expansion of the various industries, there is every likelihood of there being more accidents. I agree with that argument But with the modern machinery and with the safety measures which are generally taken, and which are generally adopted or introduced in a modern factory, the number of accidents should be brought down. That is what I feel. I have some experience about these factories. Recently, I had experience about a certain small unit in Kanpur, about some rol-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

ling mills there an attempt is being made always by the employer to side-track the whole issue. The most cruel part of it was this. When the man was breathing his last, he was asked some questions, and he was asked to say that he had committed some mistake, and that the serious accident was the result of his carelessness. With the growth of the trade union movement in this country, it is no longer posisible for the employer to do this kind of this, if it is within the knowledge of the union concerned. But still efforts are being made to do such things.

Suppose an accident takes place in a particular factory. What happens? The factory management sends a telegram; it does not even inform the Inspector of Fatcories even if he is available nearby in a particular city, on telephone. The management only sends a telegram to him, because it is laid down in the procedure that a telegram should be sent to the Inspector of Factories, to the District Magistrate and so on; so, just a formality is observed and a telegram is sent. The telegram is opened by some assistant of the Inspector of Factories, and the Inspector very often does not see the telegram at all.. So, the Inspector of Factories generaly goes there the next day after the accident. But then, by that time, the dead is removed from that particular place, and there is no sign as to where the accident took place. Sometimes, even the position of the dead body may reveal the cause of the accident. But that is not seen at all.

Even when the Inspector of Factories goes to the factory, what does he see there? He has only to rely on the report submitted to him by the factory manager. I am sorry to say that in many major accidents, we have seen absolutely fabricated reports or wrong reports being dittoed by the inspector of factories, because he has no power to take some legal steps or some penal measures. That is the reason why there are so many accidents.

My suggestion is that if it is not possible for the hon. Minister to accept this amending Bill, only because it is a private Member's Bill, he may bring forward an amendment to the Factories Act, to give more powers to the Inspector of Factories. Otherwise everything is so nicely aranged in the factory at the time of the accident and afterwards, that the Inspector of Factories does not reach there just after the accident and see the real cause of the accident. The Inspector of Boilers goes to the factory when the boiler is absolutely clean so on.

That is why all these measures appear to be necessary. So I quite appreciate the sentiments expressed by my hon. friend Shri S. C. Samanta. He has brought forward this Bill as a result of his experience He was an assessor in a very big inquiry into a great mine disaster. He has seen the horrors of the accident, and he knows what a serious thing an accident is. So, it is after realising the difficulties that he has brought forward this amending Bill.

So, I feel that this Bill should be accepted; not only should it be accepted but it should be applauded in this house. Some of my hon. freinds have said that it may not be possible for Government to accept this Bill. But why should that be so? This is, after all a harmless thing. It does not go against the interests of either the employer or the employee. If the employers are maintaining honest books, if they are not fabricating the reports, if the causes of the accidents which they mention are the genuine causes, then what is the fear?

The question of compensation has been raised. When the matter goes to the Compensation Commissioner, it becomes a story of the past. I may mention to the House an experience

which I had in this connection. A particular worker lost his left arm completely. Naturally, when the case went to the Compensation Commissioner, the employers argued that, after all, it was the left arm which had been lost, and, therefore, he should not be given any compensation. So, you will see what a cruel approach was there on the part of the employer. So, I had to argue that this man who had lost his arm was a left-hander, and then he got the full compensation as if he had lost his right hand. When such arguments are sought to be advanced, I think it is better to avoid accidents themselves; and in order to create a fear in the minds of the employers, it is better that the Inspector of Factories is equipped with more powers.

Perhaps, there may be a fear lurking in the minds of the employers that the Inspector may misuse those powers. I submit that there should be sufficient safeguards. But, I do not think that this particular amending Bill is in any way harmful; it is a harmless thing, and it should be accepted by this House.

With these words, I fully support this Bill.

16 hrs.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय हमारे मित्र श्री सामन्त ने जो संशोधन उपस्थित किया है, उस के तीन अंश हैं। उन में से एक एन्क्वायरी है और साथ ही साथ अगर इन्स्पेक्टर को मालूम हो जाय तो दंड देने का अधिकार भी उस को दिया गया है। अगर इस फैक्ट्री ऐक्ट के साथ साथ हम सी० आर० पी० सी० को देखें तो क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में इन्स्पेक्टर को अधिकार दिया गया है, सब इन्स्पेक्टर को अधिकार दिया गया है, कि वह मकान के अन्दर जा सकता है और सर्च कर सकता है और आदमी को अरेस्ट कर सकता है तथा एन्क्वायरी कर सकता है। अगर क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में सब इन्स्पेक्टर को यह अधिकार दिया गया है तो कोई कारण नहीं मालूम होता कि फैक्ट्री ऐक्ट के अन्दर जो अधिकार एक सब इन्स्पेक्टर को दिये गये हैं यह अधिकार एक इन्स्पेक्टर को क्यों प्राप्त न हों। केवल एक अधिकार फैक्ट्री ऐक्ट के अन्दर इन्स्पेक्टर को नहीं दिया गया है, और वह अधिकार है एन्क्वायरी करने का। फैक्ट्री ऐक्ट के अन्दर सब इन्स्पेक्टर को यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि वह फैक्ट्री के अन्दर जा सकता है, किसी आदमी से सहयोग ले सकता है और जो भी कागजात हों उन को दाखिल करने के लिये उन से कह सकता है। तो सी० आर० पी० सी० और फैक्ट्री ऐक्ट दोनों स्थानों पर जहां इन्स्पेक्टर के अधिकार की बात आती है वहां दोनों के अधिकार करीब करीब एक समान हैं। अन्तर सिर्फ यह है कि फैक्ट्री ऐक्ट के अनुसार इन्स्पेक्टर को एन्क्वायरी करने का अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो विधेयक उपस्थित किया गया है इस विधेयक के इन दोनों अंशों में से एक अंश तो जरूरी है। अगर इंस्पेक्टर शहादत लेता है, कागजात को देखता है और फैक्टरी के अन्दर जा कर के सब चीज का एग्जामिनेशन करता है, तो उसको यह भी अधिकार होना चाहिए कि वह अपनी प्रोपीनियन को रिपोर्ट के रूप में लिख कर आपके दे सके। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक में जहां तक एन-क्वायरी का सम्बन्ध है उस अंश का तो मैं समर्थन करता हूं लेकिन इसके दूसरे अंश में जो इंस्पेक्टर को दंड देने के अधिकार की बात कही गयी है उसका मैं समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। इस अधिकार को हमें जूडीशियरी से नहीं लेना चाहिए जब कि हम जूडीशियरी और एक्जीक्यूटिव को अलग अलग रखना चाहते हैं। इसलिए इस विधेयक में जो इंस्पेक्टर को दंड देने के अधिकार की बात कही गयी है वह उचित नहीं है। इसके अलावा बाकी व्यवस्था का मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): The purpose of this Bill is to see that if there is an accident, the Factory Inspector should have powers to inspect the premises, inquire into the cause of the accident and also suggest what punishment should be given to the employers. Under the Factories Act, rules are framed and there are obligations on the part of employers which have to be observed. In case due to failure on the part of the management an accident takes place, naturally the employer has to be prosecuted, and he is prosecuted. I do not know where the Factory Inspector has been stopped from making inquiry into the cause of an accident. He has to see that the rules are observed. He makes inspection of the factory and proceeds under the Factories Act.

Suppose in a case a complaint is made to the Factory Inspector for enquiry. He has to make inquiry naturally if the case goes to a court, he has to appear as a witness. Then how can a witness be expected to decide what punishment should be meted out to the employer? This is a contradictory suggestion.

Therefore, so far as the application of the Factories Act is concerned, in these matters there is no check or restriction put on the Factory Inspector that he cannot inspect the premises of the factory or cannot inquire into the cause of the accident. Therefore, I do not think that the purpose for which this Bill has been brought is not served now. So far as the first aspect is concerned, it is, as I said, already covered, and as regards the other part, that the inspectors should be given the power of a court, cannot be accepted. I therefore, do not think that it is necessary to get this Bill passed.

श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य (सेरामपुर): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह जो फैक्टरी ऐक्ट का संशोधन माननीय सदस्य श्री सामन्त लाए हैं मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं और उसका समर्थन करता हूं। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना है कि फैक्टरी ऐक्ट की जो अन्य धाराएं हैं उनमें भी परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है।

इंस्पेक्टर को जो अधिकार हैं वे धारा ९ में दिए गए हैं, लेकिन एक्सीडेंट्स को रोकने का अधिकार इंस्पेक्टर के हाथ में नहीं है। मैं ने बिड़ला की बड़ी बड़ी फैक्टरियां देखी हैं। लाखों रुपया खर्च करके मशीनें लायी जाती हैं और बिठायी जाती हैं। अगर एक साल का भी हिसाब लगाया जाए तो केवल हिन्द मोटर कारखाने के हिसाब से आपको मालूम होगा कि बहुत ही एक्सीडेंट हो रहे हैं। लेकिन एक्सीडेंट रोकने का न तो कम्पनी की तरफ से और न सरकार की तरफ से कोई इन्तिजाम है। ये हाई स्पीड मशीन हैं और इनको कारीगर चलाते हैं। मालिक अपने प्रोडक्शन के ख्याल से उन पर दबाव डालता है कि उनको और जोर से चलाया जाए लेकिन जो एक्सीडेंट रोकने के लिए प्रीवेंटिव मेजर लेना है उसकी तरफ कोई ख्याल नहीं है। एक्सीडेंट हो जाते हैं, उनकी रिपोर्ट होती लेकिन हालत यह है कि थोड़े समय बाद फिर एक्सीडेंट हो जाता है। यहां तक देखा गया है कि बिजली के तार से इलेक्ट्रोक्यूशन हो गया है। दो साल के अन्दर तीन चार ऐसे केस हुए हैं।

इसके बाद हिन्द मोटर की जो मशीन शाप है उसमें हमेशा एक्सीडेंट होता है। उनकी जो फाउंडरी शाप है उसमें एक्सीडेंट होता है। लेकिन उनको रोकने का कोई इन्तिजाम नहीं है। फैक्टरी इंस्पेक्टर आता है जब रिपोर्ट होती है, वह रिपोर्ट देता है। पर उसके बाद क्या होता है यह मालूम नहीं है तो। एक्सीडेंट होने के बाद सरकार की जो कम्पेन्सेशन कोर्ट है वहां केस सालों पड़ा रहता है, कोई ठिकाना नहीं कि कब विचार होगा।

वैस्ट बंगाल में हम देखते हैं कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए मालिक दबाव डालता है। इस वजह से एक्सीडेंट बढ़ते जाते हैं। लेकिन उसके बाद फिर एक्सीडेंट न हों इसके लिए प्रीवेंटिव मेजर लेने के लिए मालिक को मजबूर करने का कोई इन्तिजाम नहीं है।

इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि इसमें जो लिखा गया है कि कुछ रिमैडियल मेजर के लिए इंस्पेक्टर को अधिकार दिया जाए यह ठीक ही लिखा है । इसके अलावा जो और भी फैक्टरी ऐक्ट की धाराएँ हैं उनको भी सोच विचार करके संशोधित करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए ?

हम यह भी देखते हैं कि कभी कभी मालिक मजदूरों को वेजेज नहीं देते । अगर वह वेजेज ऐक्ट में केस करे तो उसको अपना वेज लेने के लिए दो साल लग जाएगा । तो ऐसी धाराओं की ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । इनमें भी संशोधन करना चाहिए ।

इसलिए जो संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि इसको पास किया जाएगा ।

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): As far as this Bill is concerned, we can agree wth its object to a certain extent, namely, that powers should be given to the inspector of factories to go and find out the facts so that in any subsequent inquiry either before the Commissioner for Compensation or in a criminal court, the facts could be gathered. But the Bill, as it now stands, says that the inspector must be given powers to take suitable remedial and penal measures. As far as this is concerned, it is open to serious objection, because, after all, this amendment does not prescribe the nature of the inquiry, whether he is clothed with the powers of a Magistrate or a judicial authority, so that every kind of facts or statements will be given before him and he may not be in a position to find out whether they are true or not.

Besides, inspectors of factories are not trained in a judicial way so that any action which they may take is open to serious objection. Then again, the Bill also does not provide what should be done with the order passed by the inspector of factories. But as far as the power of the Inspector to enquire into the facts of the case is concerned, it is absolutely necessary. Some objections have been raised that the Inspector is given too many powers under section 9 itself, but those powers are absolutely necessary. If he is not given those powers; the working of the Factories Act itself will be of no avail, because, as a matter of fact, a lot of malpractices are taking place in factories. Minors or small boys are employed and suitable arrangements are not made for the benefit of the workers. For this purpose it is absolutely necessary that the Inspector of Factories is given powers to enter any premises, to take the statement of any person and to do all the other things that are enumerated in section 9.

So, while I agree wih the first part of the amendment to the effect that the Inspector of Factories must be given power to enquire into the cause of the accident, on the second part I submit that we must be told what remedial measures are to be taken, and these must be restricted As for penal measures, of course he should not have any such powers, and it must be left as it is to suitable authorities.

Though I support the Bill in part, I submit in its present form it is open to objection.

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर) : यह संशोधन जो अभी सदन के सामने आया है मैं समझता हूं कि श्री काशीनाथ पांडे ने इसके सम्बन्ध में जो कहा है वह बिल्कुल ठीक है । आज भी अगर फैक्टरी ऐक्ट को देखा जाय तो पता लगेगा कि उसमें कहीं भी इस बात की रुकावट नहीं है कि फैक्टरी इंसपैक्टर कोई ऐक्सीडेंट होने के बाद इनक्वायरी नहीं कर सकता है । ज्योंही ऐक्सीडेंट की इत्तिला मिलती है, फैक्टरी इंसपैक्टर इनक्वायरी कर सकता है । सबसे जरूरी चीज यह जानने की है कि आज जो पावर्स फैक्टरी ऐक्ट के अन्दर इंसपैक्टर को दी गई हैं उनका इस्ते-

[श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा]

माल ठीक तौर से नहीं होता है । ऐसी हालत में क्या और ज्यादा पावर्स उस ऐक्ट के अन्दर देना ठीक होगा, या उसी को ठीक तौर से लागू किया जाय इस बात के ऊपर विचार करना चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात यह कही गयी है कि ऐक्सीडेंट होने के बाद लोगों का अगर बांया हाथ कट गया या दायां हाथ कट गया अथवा पैर कट गया तो उस हालत में उनको मुआविजा देने पर मालिकान की तरफ से ऐतराज होता है ।

यह भी कहा गया है कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए भी कभी कभी कोशिश जब की जाती है तो ऐसी हालत में ऐक्सीडेंट बहुत होते हैं । अब फैक्टरी में ऐक्सीडेंट्स तो होंगे और ऐक्सीडेंट्स होने के बाद इस बात के ऊपर कम्पेंसेशन देना मुन्हसिर नहीं करना है कि कि उनके मालिक उसका विरोध करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं या प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाये जाने में ऐक्सीडेंट हुआ है या प्रोडक्शन न बढ़ाये जाने में ऐक्सीडेंट हुआ है, मुआविजा तो उसे उस हालत में मिल सकता है जबकि ऐक्सीडेंट की इनक्वायरी के बाद में यह बात साबित हो जाय कि जो ऐक्सीडेंट हुआ है वह जो मजदूर काम कर रहा था उसकी गलती से नहीं हुआ । अगर मजदूर अपनी गलती से काम करते हुए किसी ऐक्सीडेंट में शामिल होता है तो उस हालत में उसको मुआविजा नहीं मिलता है । इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि वहां भी कानून के अन्तर्गत कोई त्रुटि नहीं है और अगर उस कानून को ठीक तौर से लागू किया जाय तो कम्पेंसेशन दिया जा सकता है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो अभी संशोधन आया है उसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है और वर्तमान कानून के अन्दर जो बातें हैं अगर उन को ठीक तौर से लागू किया जाय तो मजदूरों को उससे काफी फायदा हो सकता है ।

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): I agree with the intentions of the Bill, and I do feel that something must be done to enquire into accidents and to adopt suitable remedial measures to avoid accidents, but I regret to say that the remedy suggested in the Bill will be quite inadequate.

If we examine the whole position administratively, the Inspector cannot absolve himself from the responsibility for these accidents. The Inspector is given all powers of inspection, supervision etc., and if he properly enforces all the laws and if all the conditions were properly observed, the number of accidents will be reduced, but at present most of the accidents occur because proper inspection is not carried out. Remedial and preventive measures are not properly taken, and in this matter the Inspector also has a share of responsibility.

16.16 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

Therefore, I feel that if we say that he should enquire and also take suitable and adequate measures, we will be throwing the whole responsibility on the Inspector, and the Chief Inspector of Factories and the other officers will feel that it was the responsibility of the poor Inspector to prevent accidents and everybody else was free from responsibility. Therefore, I feel that the way in which this Bill is drafted will not suit the purpose in view.

However, I hope that something will be done to reduce the number of accidents because it is true that the number of accidents is increasing. I do feel that the number of accidents can be reduced, that preventive measures can be taken and that at present they are not being taken. But

this amendment will not be adequate. It will only deceive us into thinking that we have taken some remedial measures by introducing this amendment when the conditions will continue to remain almost the same. Therefore, I do not approve of this amendment.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): This is an amendment which should be accepted. My reason is that if the Inspector gets the powers to enquire into the accident, call for witnesses and find out the reasons as to how the accident occurred, he will be in a position to help the employees concerned.

I know from experience that in factories, particularly the factories of the railway workshops, whenever accidents occur, the railway officials have a tendency to conduct a departmental enquiry and give some sort of an explanation or excuse for not giving any compensation to the affected. I know that in the loco sheds and such other places, they form a small body called the Accidents Committee, in which only officials are there, and these officials cook up the story and say that it was due to the negligence of the employees that the accident occurred, and they give no relief or compensation or any assistance. In fatal cases, of course, they cannot escape paying compensation, but even there they try to say that it is due to the negligence of the worker, but because of the activities of the trade unions who take up the matter with the Chief Labour Commissioners of the respective States, the workers do get compensation. But the trade unions have to pursue it to the extreme end. Not only that. If they fail with the Labour Commissioner, they have to go to court also, and thus it has become pratically impossible in certain cases to get relief. So, if these Inspectors have got powers, they will step in, and as they belong to a different department, they need not be dependent on the railway officialdom, and they can give their findings on the spot. Why don't these inspectors go and make enquiries? Because it is the enquiry by the railway officials.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Because it is the railway workshop these inspectors are not allowed to go. The enquiry is conducted by the railway officials and not by the inspector.

Shri Nambiar: If the inspectors go and make the enquiries they may be able to find the real reason. Even the inspectors may connive. It may so happen sometimes. But if the provision is there there will be a fear complex in the mind in the lower rungs of the officialdom of the railways. In that way this can help.

I congratulate the hon. Member who has taken pains to move this amendment, which has attracted the attention of this House and also the public. I hope the Government would not have any objection. This is, after all, a piece of legislation which gives benefit to the working classes as such. This is the ordinary help which we can render to the worker who is already suffering under so many difficulties. So, I request the hon. Minister to accept it and give to the worker whatever relief that can come out of it.

Shri A. P. Sharma: In the railways, the inspectors do not conduct the enquiry not because they are not given the power but because the railways are to conduct the enquiry. Therefore, it is not a question of giving power. These inspectors have the power.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is not the the problem. My friend, Shri Sharma has referred to this. There is due enquiry in other factories or in Ordnance Factories etc. But our point is that if the Inspector of Factories makes the enquiry, because he is not connected with the railway, it would be impartial. We do not want to have an enquiry by the same official who

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

may have been the cause of the grievance.

श्री कुच्छवैया (देवास) : सभापति महोदय, मैं एक मिल में काम करता हू और मुझे इस बात का अनुभव है कि जब इंस्पैक्टर खानबोन और एन्क्वायरी करने के लिये आता है, तो वह निष्पक्ष रीति से और उचित रूप से एन्क्वायरी नहीं करता है । इसका कारण यह है कि वह मिल मालिक से दबा रहता है । इसलिये जिस प्रकार से एन्क्वायरी करनी चाहिए, उस प्रकार से वह नहीं करता है ।

इस बिल पर मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं चाहता हूं कि ऐसे मामले कोर्ट में जाने चाहियें, क्योंकि जो वर्तमान व्यवस्था है, उसमें बहुत देर लग जाती है— दो दो महीने लग जाते हैं ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): I am opposed to this amendment because the powers to record statements, and to enforce the production of records etc. are all there already.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But the power of enquiry is not there.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: All the other powers, except the power of investigation and taking action on the spot, are there. Of course, the power to record statements, the power to compel for production of records etc. is all that is needed for an enquiry. The question is only about giving powers to inspectors to take remedial and penal measures. The provision made in the Bill is extremely vague and will give rise to many abuses subsequently. I think the Members who are now pressing this amendment will themselves regret and come forward later to say that the powers given were arbitrary and are being abused.

It is a fundamental principle of law that the person who is enquiring on the spot should give punishment immediately as a sort of executive decision without referring to any court of law. Besides that, it has not been laid down here whether an appeal will lie and what will happen after the inspector has given his judgment and has taken action in his discretion.

Therefore, I consider that this amendment is too vague and it is liable to be abused, I, therefore oppose it.

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): At the outset I may assure the hon. Mover that if I do not accept this Bill, it is not because it is a Private Member's Bill. It is not on that account only. It is because we have felt and except one or two hon. Members all the other hon. Members who took part in the debate also felt—that though the idea behind the Bill, the principle behind the Bill may be good, the powers that are sought to be given or to be conferred on the Inspector are too vague and against all judicial canons. The amendment aims at giving powers to the Inspector to make enquiries and also to take penal measures.

It is a fundamental principle of law that a person who enquires into a thing, if he is an executive officer and judicial powers are also conferred on him,—to impose fine or pass a sentence of imprisonment etc.,—that would not be a proper procedure.

So far as the first part is concerned, namely making an enquiry, we have already a provision under section 90 of the Act whereby the State Government can, in suitable cases, appoint a person competent to enquire into the whole facts, and decide on action to be taken subsequently. Here, what the hon. Mover wants to suggest is that both powers of enquiry and the powers to punish should vest in one and the same person. That is a point which requires deep consideration.

Then, there are other points also which I would like to submit to the House, not because I want to oppose this for the sake of opposing, but just to show that the way in which this is worded and the manner in which it is sought to be implemented are rather not satisfactory.

The words of the amendment suggest that the Inspector will have power to enquire into the cause of action. Under the present scheme, the State Government or the Central Government have power to enquire into fit cases. They have the power to appoint an officer. If we leave it at the word, 'accident' only, what will it mean? Is it the intention of the Mover of the Bill that even a small minor accident should be included? Supposing a man bruises his finger or cuts his finger or falls down. It may be an accident legally. We can say, an accident of a serious nature or an accident which disables a man to work for a fortnight or for 7 days or 8 days or even 2 days, or an accident which results in serious injury. We can express it in a suitable manner, so that a minor accident is not covered. Otherwise, there will be cases where the Inspector will be given power in all cases, whether it is a minor accident or a major accident. I do not think anybody in this House wants that for the smallest thing the Inspector should rush there and take statements and award imprisonment or fine and do all these things. To have an enquiry into the causes of accident may be sound in principle; it may not be objectionable. The question is whether all accidents should be enquired into or a particular class of accidents where some seriousness is there, where a man is disabled for a week or 15 days or some such thing. That also should be taken into consideration before powers are given to the inspector himself to look into the accident and enquire into them.

The second point which has been mentioned by many of the Members is this. What are the suitable remedial and penal measures? The hon. Member has nowhere mentioned it. Are these penal measures the same that are mentioned and provided for in the Act itself or are they something different. If it is for negligence or any such thing or for non maintenance of machinery, etc. there is section 92. There are other sections too which provide for penalties for negligence. If you want to add to that more punishments because of accidents, then we shall have to provide for the penal measures which are there till now. Unless you specify what sort of accidents you want to cover, what penalties you want to be given or imposed, whether the penalties are for contravention of section 21 or 41 or 87 of the Act or for something else, the Bill will be vague. All these things have to be incorporated in any enactment. We cannot have vague enactments. Although the object may be very laudable, although the principle may be acceptable if this House is to pass a law it must be precise and also not opposed to the general principles. The hon. Member referred to the Mines Act, 1952. There is provision there but that does not give him powers to punish. Section 24 of the Mines Act reads as follows:

> "When any accident occurs in or about a mine causing loss of life or serious bodily injury or when an accidental explosion, ignition, spontaneous heating, outbreak of fire, irruption of water, breakage of ropes, chains or other gear by which men are lowered or raised, or when an accidental overwinding of cages occurs in or about a mine while men are being lowered or raised, the Central Government may, if it is of opinion that formal inquiry into the causes of and circumstances attending the accident ought to be held against a competent person to hold such inquiry and may also appoint any person or persons possessing legal or special knowledge to act as assessor or assessors in holding the inquiry."

[Shri Hathi]

That is also provided for in section 90. So, I do not think the answer is to award a sentence. Dr. Melkote and the hon. Mover say that we should try to see that wherever an accident occurs an immediate enquiry should be held. There is also a provision that even if it is found that there is no adequate reason we should consider that. But to tie up the enquiry with penal powers and also giving powers to the same officer would be something which perhaps would not be proper or acceptable. I am not opposing the Bill simply on the ground that it is a private Member's Bill nor do I say that the object behind that is not acceptable. But the way in which it is framed and the powers that are sought to be given or the manner in which they are sought to be given would not be acceptable to the House and they are also not workable. It is, therefore, that I request the hon. Member to withdraw the Bill.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who participated in the debate. I have said in my amendment, "The Inspector shall have the power to enquire into the causes of any accident...." Most of the hon. Members are of the same opinion that there should be some power.... (*An Hon. Member:* Power for investigation and not enquiry). The wording 'suitable remedial and penal measures' has been objected to. I had in mind that the provisions that are existing in the Act itself, those that are remedial and penal measures, might be taken.

Shri Hathi: I could not read your mind.

Shri S. C. Samanta: It has been said that there is one enquiry by a competent authority by the State Government. That is a big enquiry. My intention is that as soon as an accident happens there should be some departmental enquiry and the inspector may conduct that enquiry so that afterwards if there is to be a big enquiry the findings and the statements of the inspector who happens to be on that spot at an earlier moment might be useful. These big enquiries are held six months or one year after the accident takes place. So, it was my intention that this power of enquiry into the cause of the accidents must be given to the inspector. I think that the hon. Minister as well as most hon. Members are also of the same opinion. I admit that I am also not happy with the wording that I have put in. As the Government has given an assurance that this will be taken up and I have come to know that Government is going to bring a comprehensive Bill not only on this point but on other points also because this Bill was enacted in 1948 and much water has flown since then, I request the House to give me permission to withdraw the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw the Bill?

Some Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri Nambiar: But we hope that the assurance will be respected and implemented.

Mr. Chairman: It is their look-out. Now, I may just announce that the House will rise at 5.30 p.m.

16.41 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(*Amendment of sections 343 and 562*)

by Shri M. L. Dwivedi

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) : सभापति जी, मैंने एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया था.....

Shri Nambiar: Please speak in English, though I can understand Hindi.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: अगर मैं हिन्दी बोलूंगा तो आप को हिन्दी सीखने का मौका मिलेगा और मैं भी अपनी बात ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से कह सकूंगा ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, on a point of information. You just now announced that the House will adjourn at 5.30 today. We started Private Members' business at about 3.15. So, would we have completed 2½ hours if the House rises at 5.30?

Mr. Chairman: There is some reason because of which the House is adjourning at 5.30.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : सभापति महोदय, मैंने जो एक विधेयक सदन के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत किया था उसके सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि :

> "दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता, १८९८ में आगे संशोधन करने वाले बिल पर विचार किया जाय ।"

इस सम्बन्ध में सदन को यह बतलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं कि इस विषय पर पहले भी विचार हो चुका है । लेकिन विषय ऐसा है जिस से मन्त्री जी यह जान जायेंगे कि इसके पीछे कितना लोकमत है । हम चाहते हैं कि विधि की व्यवस्था ऐसी हो कि जिस में न्याय वास्तविकता में मिल सके । आज हमारा देश ऐसा न्याय नहीं चाहता जो ऐसे विधि के जाल में फंसा हुआ हो जो वास्तव में न्याय न करा सके, लेकिन विधि के शब्दों के अनुसार जिस प्रकार वकीलों ने समझाया हो और जिस प्रकार जज ने अपना मन बनाया हो, वैसा ही न्याय मिलेगा लेकिन वह न्याय वास्तव में न्याय नहीं है । किसी भी देश की न्याय व्यवस्था का अर्थ यह है कि वहां के समाज की सुरक्षा और वहां के समाज का कल्याण हो सके, तथा जिस ने अपराध किया हो उसे दंड मिल सके । किन्तु यह खेद का विषय है कि आज हमारे देश में न्यायालय भी ऐसे अड्डे बनते चले जा रहे हैं कि जनता में झूठ और भ्रष्टाचार का व्यापक प्रचार हो रहा है, और जिसके पास धन है, जिसके पास कुछ प्रभाव है उसके लिये न्याय आसान है और गरीब के लिये न्याय दुर्लभ है ।

मैं आज जिस विषय को लेकर सदन में खड़ा हुआ हूं वह विषय इस बात को लेकर चल रहा है कि कम से कम हमें जहां तक सम्भव हो सके, विधि में ऐसी व्यवस्था तो निकाल ही लेनी चाहिये जिसमें झूठ बोलने के लिये कानूनी आज्ञा निहित हो । हमारे पास जो भारतीय दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता है उसमें भी कुछ ऐसे प्रसंग हैं जहां पर झूठ के लिये कानूनन आज्ञा मिली हुई है । जिस देश के कानून में झूठ बोलने की भी कानूनी आज्ञा हो, उस देश में वकील अगर झूठ बोलने का प्रोत्साहन गवाहों और अपराधियों को दें तो वह कोई अस्वाभाविक बात नहीं है ।

स्वतंत्रता के पूर्व जिस विधि विधान का निर्माण किया था वह वास्तव में इस प्रकार का विधि विधान था जैसा कि अंग्रेज लोग देश में चाहते थे । लेकिन आजकल के युग में जब कि हम स्वतंत्र हैं, जब कि हम देश में अपनी ऊंची परम्पराओं को फिर से स्थापित कर सकते हैं, जो कि देश में प्राचीन काल में विद्यमान थीं, तब अपने विधि विधान में हमको उचित संशोधन करना ही चाहिये । किस को नहीं मालूम कि गुप्त काल में इस देश में घरों में ताले नहीं लगाये जाते थे और अपराधों की ओर इस देश की प्रवृत्ति नहीं थी, किन्तु जब से अंग्रेजी विधि विधान लागू हुआ और जब से इस प्रकार के न्यायालय इस देश में कार्य करने लगे जिस प्रकार कि अंग्रेज लोग इस देश में चाहते थे, उस समय से शनैः शनैः लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिलने लगा और अपराधों की ओर लोगों की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ने लगी ।

मेरा स्वयं का अनुभव है, मैं वकील भी रहा हूं और दूसरे वकीलों से भी मेरा सम्पर्क

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

रहा है, तथा देश के दूसरे लोगों का अनुभव भी यही मालूम होता है कि आजकल के समय में ऐसे वकीलों का पेशा ज्यादा आगे बढ़ जाता है जो अधिक झूठ बोल सकते हैं और अधिक झूठ बोलने को और लोगों को प्रोत्साहित कर सकते हैं । आज इस देश में

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Let not the hon. Member condemn the whole community of lawyers.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): It should be expunged. We are all lawyers; rather many of us are lawyers. We speak the truth.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : सत्य को आंच नहीं है । मैं जो सत्य कह रहा हूं आप उसकी ओर से मुंह नहीं मोड़ सकते, वकील लोग भले हों इस पर आपत्ति करें ।

सभापति महोदय : यह सत्य नहीं है । माननीय सदस्य जनरलाइज नहीं कर सकते । सब आदमी ऐसे हैं यह नहीं कहा जा सकता ।

Shri Raghunath Singh. It should be expunged.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं सब नहीं कह रहा हूं, कुछ कह रहा हूं ।

Shri Gauri Shanker (Fatehpur): It should be expunged. It is a wild aspersion on the lawyers as a whole.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The hon. Member himself is a lawyer!

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): He has condemned himself.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): A number of hon. Members are speaking at the same time. That should not be done.

श्री गहमरी (गाजीपुर) : मेरे लायक वोस्त भी वकील रहे हैं, तो क्या वे झूठ बोलना अपने मुवक्किलों को सिखाते रहे हैं ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : सब नहीं लेकिन अधिकांश सिखाते रहे हैं ।

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Member proceed; let there not be any interruption.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं इस बात के उदाहरण बतलाना चाहता हूं । मेरे जिले में एक अव्वल दर्ज के मैजिस्ट्रेट थे । उनका उनका जो पेशकार था वह मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने ही रिश्वत लिया करता था । मैंने मैजिस्ट्रेट से इस बात को पूछा कि क्या आप इस बात को जानते हैं कि आपके सामने ही रिश्वत आपका पेशकार लेता है ? उन्होंने मुझे अकेले में बतलाया कि हां, मैं जानता हूं । लेकिन द्विवेदी जी, अगर इस चीज का कोई नोटिस लूं तो मुश्किल है कि मैं गवाह बन जाऊंगा, और मैं उस पर कोई मामला नहीं चला सकता । ऐसी हालत में मैं असहाय हूं । इस प्रकार की घटनायें केवल एक मैजिस्ट्रेट नहीं, अनेक मैजिस्ट्रेटों की इजलासों में घटित होती रहती हैं । और हमारे विधि विधानों की बात ऐसी है कि हम इन मामलों में कोई असरदार कार्रवाई नहीं कर सकते ।

मैं दूसरा उदाहरण देता हूं कि किस प्रकार से झूठी गवाही कामयाब हो जाती है एक हत्या के मामले में । एक दिन आधी रात में, जब कि अन्धेरी रात थी, चांदनी रात नहीं थी, एक हत्या की गई और हत्यारे भाग गये । पुलिस ने उन लोगों को फांसा जो कि पुलिस का साथ नहीं दे सकते थे, उनको सताने की गरज से मामला यहां तक बढ़ता चला गया कि उन तीन आदमियों को, जिनको पुलिस ने फांसा था, प्राण दंड की नौबत आने वाली थी । एक वकील को एक बात सूझ गई ।

उसने पूछा गवाह से कि क्या उसने हत्यारों को भागते देखा ? और अगर भागते देखा तो पहचाना कैसे ? लेकिन गवाह तो सिखा दिया गया था, उसने कहा कि उसने टार्च से देखा । वकील ने पूछा कि उसने टार्च कहां पाई थी । गवाह ने कहा वह टार्च उसने तीन साल पहले एक मेले में खरीदी थी । वकील ने पूछा कि क्या उसने उस वक्त उसका मसाला देख लिया था ? गवाह ने कहा कि हां । काला काला धूल या पाउडर जैसा था । वकील ने पूछा कि गवाह ने नया मसाला डाला ? गवाह ने कहा हां डाला । वकील ने पूछा कि तुम भरते चले गये ? उसने कहा कि हां भरते चला आया । इसी बात के ऊपर वह मुलजिम छूट गये । अगर टार्च की बात नहीं आई होती तो तीन निर्दोष प्राणी झूठी गवाही के आधार पर बिना किसी अपराध के प्राण दंड के भागी बन जाते । मैं तो केवल एक उदाहरण दे रहा हूं, ऐसे अनेकों केसेज चल रहे हैं जिन को सब जानते है । हमें देखना यह है कि क्या इस प्रकार के विधि विधान हमारे देश में सदा के लिए चलते रहेंगे कि जिसमें न्याय जनता को दूभर होता चला जाये और झूठ के आधार पर मामले चलते रहें और हम लोग उसको संसद् के द्वारा आज्ञा प्रदान करते रहें । मैं समझता हूं कि देश की जनता यह चाहती है, इस संसद् के सदस्य यह चाहते हैं और शायद मंत्री महोदय भी इस बात को चाहते होंगे कि अब वक्त आ गया है कि हम अपने कानूनों में आवश्यक सुधार करना प्रारम्भ कर दें और जितनी जल्दी यह काम किया जा सके किया जाये । मैं तो चाहता था कि मंत्री महोदय स्वयं एक ऐसी कमेटी नियुक्त करते जो निरन्तर विधि पर विचार करके उसमें संशोधन सुझाती रहती ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ला कमीशन है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : ला कमीशन है लेकिन वह जनमत के पास नहीं पहुंचता । वह तो कानूनी किताबों में फंसा रहता है और उनके सुझाव अच्छे होते हैं । लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि संसद् सदस्यों की एक कमेटी बनायी जाये जो निरन्तर देखती रहे कि किस कानून में किस सुधार की आवश्यकता है और वह बिल पेश करती रहे ताकि वह संशोधन हो जाये । और कानून ऐसा शुद्ध हो जाये कि जिसमें झूठ बात को कोई स्थान न रहे, जिसमें वास्तविक न्याय मिले और लोग न्याय पा सकें और धन के अभाव में न्याय पाना दूभर न रह जाये ।

एक बात की ओर मैं सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । यह बात केवल ऐसी नहीं है कि उसके बारे में मैं ही कहता हूं । इस विधेयक को जनमत के लिए भी भेजा गया था और अधिकांश पढ़े-लिखे और समझदार तथा विधि जानने वाले लोगों का मत इस संशोधन के पक्ष में था और इस सदन में ही एक समय के विधि मंत्री डा० काटजू ने कहा था :

> "The common feature that every lawyer and everyone who has to deal with the law courts feels is that perjury flourishes. I appeal to this House, to this souvereign Parliament, to take the utmost possible measure that they can for the purpose of purifying the administration of law courts."

यह एक प्रशासक का बयान है जो उन्होंने इसी सदन में दिया था । वह भी इस बात को मानते थे कि झूठ पनप रहा है और इस कारण लोगों को न्याय पाना दूभर हो रहा है । जब यह स्थिति देश में कानून की हो तो मेरा जो छोटा सा संशोधन है वह स्वीकार कर लिया जाये ।

भारतीय दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा ३४२ के दूसरे अनुच्छेद में लिखा है :

> "The accused shall not render himself liable to punishment by

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

refusing to answer such questions or by giving false answers to them."

मुझे इस बात में कोई आपत्ति नहीं कि कोई अपराधी या मुजरिम किसी प्रकार का जवाब देने से इन्कार कर दे । मुझे इस बात में भी कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि कोई मुजरिम इजलास में कैसा बयान दे । लेकिन हमारा विधि उसको क्यों यह आज्ञा दे कि वह गलत बयान भी कर सकता है फिर भी हम उसको स्वीकार कर लें । इसलिए मेरा तात्पर्य यह है कि यह बात हम मुजरिम पर छोड़ दें कि वह कैसा बयान देता है । हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा कानून इस विषय में शान्त रहे कि वह किस प्रकार का बयान दे । अपराधी की सुरक्षा और सीक्योरिटी तो कानून द्वारा दी ही गयी है । मेरा तो केवल इतना सा संशोधन है कि इसमें से शब्द

"or by giving false answers to them"

निकाल दिये जायें । इन शब्दों को निकाल देने से कोई बुरा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा ।

कुछ लोग यह समझते हैं कि अगर यह परिवर्तन कर दिया जायेगा तो मुजरिम को झूठ बोलने के अपराध में दंड मिल सकता है । मेरा कहना है कि हम को यह नहीं कहना चाहिए कि वह कैसा बयान दे । अगर वह झूठा बयान देता है तो उसके लिए कानून की आज्ञा नहीं होनी चाहिए । अपराधी को अधिकार है कि वह चाहे जो बयान दे । तो मेरा विचार है कि इस संशोधन को करने में कोई कानूनी आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए । इन शब्दों को निकाल कर हम एक परम्परा स्थापित करेंगे कि हम अपने विधि के विधान में झूठ को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देते । और यदि इन शब्दों को निकाल देने के कारण अपराधी को झूठ बोलने के कारण सजा हो जाती है तो हमें अपराधी के पक्ष में ज्यादा जाने की जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि हमारा लक्ष्य तो अपराधी को दंड देने का ही है । यदि वह दंडित हो जाता है तब तो कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता लेकिन यदि वह दंडित नहीं होता तो इस कारण कि उसने गलत बयान दिया था इसके लिए उसको सजा होगी ऐसी कानून में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

ऐसी अवस्था में मंत्री महोदय और इस संसद् के सदस्य यह महसूस करेंगे कि मेरा संशोधन बहुत सरल और सीधा है । पिछली दफा जब इस सदन में इस पर बहस हुई थी तो काफी सदस्यों ने इसका अनुमोदन किया था । कुछ सदस्यों ने विरोध भी किया था लेकिन सिद्धान्त रूप से वह इसके पक्ष में थे । साथ ही साथ देश में जो लोकमत संग्रह किया गया उसमें अनेकों राज्य सरकारों ने इसके पक्ष में राय दी और बड़े-बड़े न्यायालयों ने भी इसके पक्ष में राय दी । इस व्यवस्था में मैं समझता हूं कि यह विषय ऐसा है जिस पर सदन को पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए और मंत्री महोदय को चाहिए कि इस छोटे से संशोधन को स्वीकार कर लें ।

एक और छोटा सा संशोधन है कि भारतीय दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा ५६२ की उपधारा १ में शब्द

"antecedents of the offender"

के बाद शब्द

"and the offender making a completely true statement without concealing anything".

जोड़ दिये जायें ।

यदि इस छोटे से संशोधन को सदन स्वीकार कर लेता है और मंत्री जी इसको मान लेते हैं जो मैं समझता हूं कि हम एक बहुत बड़ा काम करेंगे और देश के विधि को सचाई की ओर ले जाने में और अच्छा न्याय देने की दिशा में एक अच्छा कदम उठायेंगे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक पर विचार करें ।

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, be taken into consideration."

Shall we have 1 hour as the time-limit for this Bill?

Some Hon. Members: 1½ hours.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: 1½ hours may be allotted.

Mr. Chairman: It may be 1½ hours.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are four stages for the examination of the accused. The first stage is under section 162 for his examination by the Sub-Inspector or the Inspector at the time of the enquiry. The second stage is under section 164, when the accused comes in the court and makes his confession before the court. The third stage is under section 223, i.e. his examination before the framing of the charge and the last stage of examination of the accussed is under section 342. This Bill has been brought to amend section 342.

According to the rulings of our High Courts, if the accused is not examined under section 342, he is liable to be acquitted, because it is obligatory on the court to examine the accused under section 342.

An Hon. Member: It is not obligatory.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is obligatory. A similar Bill was brought in 1958 by Shri Raghubir Sahai and that Bill was rejected by the House.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The motion for reference to the Select Committee was rejected.

Shri Datar: The Bill was withdrawn after a discussion. Our Criminal Procedure Code is based practically on the English law. But there is a slight difference between the English law and the Indian law as far as the examination of the accused is concerned. Under the English law it is not obligatory on the court to examine the accused. The court cannot ask any question. But under the Indian law the court is bound to examine the accused and the accused is at liberty to depose whatever he may like.

17 hrs.

As far as the views of our High Courts are concerned, the Allahabad High Court—1950, Allahabad, 169—held that if the accused moved a transfer application and in the transfer application he made certain allegations against the court or made defamatory allegations then he was liable to be prosecuted. But other High Courts like the Madras High Court and the Calcutta High Court held that even if in the transfer application the accused made allegations against the court or made defamatory allegations he was not liable to be prosecuted.

Therefore, as far as the views of the High Courts and the Supreme Court are concerned, the accused is immune from prosecution whatever he deposes in the court. Why is this given in our Criminal Procedure Code. It is because the burden of the proof according to jurisprudence lies on the prosecution and not on the accused. The prosecution will have to prove the case and the benefit of doubt will go to the accused.

Therefore, Sir, if this amendment is accepted the accused will not be able to depose truthfully. Under the present law the accused can say anything which may even be defamatory, because in criminal cases, generally, if you look into the data concerning these cases, nearly 30 to 35 per cent. of

[Shri Datar]

the cases are practically undefended and therefore the accused is entirely at the mercy of the court. What can he say? He can at the most say that he has not done it or the circumstances compelled him. Therefore, if this amendment in accepted it will be prejudicial to the interests of the accused and he will not enjoy the immunity that has been given under the law.

Sir, this is a kind of freedom given to the accused. It is the right of the accused to be heard. If he is not even heard, especially when he is not defended by a lawyer, what else has he got? Therefore, as long as we accept in our jurisprudence the principle that the burden of proof lies on the prosecution, we have also to accept the principle that the accused should be immune from any prosecution for whatever he deposes either under section 342 or under section 162.

Therefore, I oppose the Bill.

Shri Hem Raj: Mr. Chairman, the object of the amending Bill which Shri Dwivedi has brought before this hon. House is a laudable one, but I think the way in which he wants that amendment to be made will not be beneficial either to the accused or to the public in general. In his enthusiasm, Sir, he made out in a way that the whole profession was degrading itself by letting people speak lies. I think that was never his intention. But if he wants to blackmail the whole profession like that, it will not be for the betterment either of the profession or the public or for this hon. House itself.

As the hon. speaker who just preceded me has pointed out, the principle which has been enunciated in our jurisprudence is that everybody who is implicated must be presumed to be innocent unless he is proved to be guilty. If this amendment which Shri Dwivedi has brought before this House is accepted then everybody must go before the court and make a confession.

So far as the question of confession is concerned, many things have been quoted by my learned predecessor. Provisions exist both in the Evidence Act as well as in the Criminal Procedure Code that whenever a man is implicated and certain things are traced upon which a confession is made, then that confession will be taken and he will be found guilty. If we say that everybody would go before the court and speak lies, that I think is a question which concerns the character, the general morale of the people. For that purpose, the people are to be educated to speak the truth. He quoted instances of the Gupta period. But at that time the character of the whole nation was such that nobody would like to speak any untruth in the court. But we cannot make people speak truth by passing a law. The law is there that the accused can go to the court and make a confession. Even now there are truthful people who go to the court, speak the truth and get punishments. But in the present circumstances amendments like the one which has been brought forward by my hon. friend will, instead of making people tell the truth, go the other way.

The amendment which was proposed by Shri Katju in a previous amending Bill was rather a progressive one. Formerly anybody could go and speak the truth. My hon. friend was telling the House that it was obligatory. It was not obligatory that he should answer the questions. But now it has been made obligatory on him to answer. Formarly if the court asked me whether I wanted to put any defence or not it was not obligatory on my part to answer that question. Under clause (2) it is said that the accused shall not render himself liable to punishment by refusing to answer or giving false

answer. So an improvement has been made and he has been given an opportunity to say whatever he likes. After that certain more words have been added; "but the court and jury may draw such inferences from such refusal or answers as it thinks fit". So an improvement has been made by the previous amendment in the Criminal Procedure Code. Formerly the court could not make any inferences from the answers given, but by this amendment inferences can be drawn from the replies or answers which the accused gives and those inferences can go against the accused.

My hon. friend wants to make people truthful by passing an Act. But my submission is, people cannot be made truthful or make to speak the truth by passing laws. People can be made to speak the truth by raising the moral standard of the people, by raising the character of the whole nation. Therefore, I say that the present amendment, as it stands, will not be helpful to raise the morale of the people and will not be conducive to saving the accused.

The accused today is in a peculiar and precarious position. In the first instance, he is under the clutches of the police. When he is in the clutches of the police, they will try to overawe him. After he is overawed, they take some sort of confession from him. What my hon. friend wants is that the accused should make his confession in the very first instance at the first information stage. The theory which has been propounded by my hon. friend, Shri Dwivedi is that he should make his confession in the very beginning. In that case, the police will have a very good case and there will be no question of any trial, what to speak of fair trial. He will be convicted when he goes to the court. There are many cases in which certain innocent persons are implicated by the police. When these people are under the pressure of the police, if they are asked to make certain confessions and if they are taken cognisance of by the court, certainly, those people will have to go to the scaffold for nothing.

Rather, the argument advanced by Shri Dwivedi is against the amendment proposed by him. He has quoted certain instances where some accused were acquitted. But they are exceptions rather than the rule. Generally, it is the other way round. I think the present amendment is not conducive to the good of the people when compared with the law as it stands. With these remarks, I oppose the amendment which has been proposed by my learned friend, Shri Dwivedi.

17.13 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur)): Mr. Speaker, our criminal law, as our civil law, is a very big complex and within its purview comes social factors, questions of justice, questions of social living and all those things. Therefore, when we touch our criminal law, we cannot simplify it; we have to take into account the whole world. Unless we reform that world, it is very difficult for us to tinker with our criminal law or civil law here and there.

I admire the intention of my hon. friend, Shri M. L. Dwivedi, but he is going to touch a very very small fringe of that law, without taking into account the fact that that fringe cannot be touched unless you cover the whole ground. When you think of the accused, when you think of the old social values in which we work, I would say that our law courts will have to be changed beyond recognition in order that Shri M. L. Dwivedi's amendment comes into force.

What are our law courts? I think the principle of jurisprudence under which they are working has been expounded very ably by Shri Raghunath

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

Singh and Shri Hem Raj. If we want to change them, as he wants to change them, then the whole principle of jurisprudence will have to be amended; if not amended, changed altogether. How can we do that? I think that is not possible within the framework that we have at present. What do we have? I think his objective is laudable. He wants that the accused should become truthful. But how can you make the accused truthful in a social environment where there is a premium put upon all those factors which will make the accused go scott-free? The only objective before the accused is that he should be released, that he should be acquitted. The only desire on his part is that he should not undergo any imprisonment. It is for that reason that he makes use of witnesses; it is for that reason that he makes use of services of good lawyers; it is for that reason that he tries to make use of everything possible. Now my friend says: you need not take the services of the lawyers, you need not have the good offices of the witnesses, you need not make use of all these things, the only thing that we want is that you should make a clean brest of what you have done. Shri M. L. Dwivedi thinks that the world has become the dharma court, the court of dharma, the court of righteousness, and that we are working under those laws which the great Yudhishtira, the truth-giver promulgated and not those laws which have been built by an army of advocates, an army of experts on jurisprudence, an army of witnesses and all that. Then you have to say good-bye to those laws.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari). What do you want?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want that the whole base of society should be changed. The base of society should be truth and non-violence. I want that the whole society should be based on love. I want that the principle of competition should be eliminated from life.

Mr. Speaker: Are not our teachers responsible for this society?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would submit very respectfully that I want all lawyers should work in the spirit in which Mahatma Gandhi worked in South Africa. There was one gentleman, Shri Rustomji, if I remember his name right, who went to Mahatma Gandhi for a brief. Mahatma Gandhi replied: I will take up your brief provided you make a clean breast of what you have done and provided you put up a confession in your office so that everybody can see it. If all lawyers can become like Mahatma Gandhi, if all the accused can become like Shri Rustomji, if all those persons can behave like that I think I would support Shri M. L. Dwivedi's contention.

Mr. Speaker: I have again to interfere. Why does he not bring professors and teachers when he brings all others?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would submit very respectfully that in this world legislators are very big persons: lawyers are great persons in this world; bankers are great persons; but who cares for poor teachers except you, Sir? I thank you very much for remembering us. I thank you for taking note of the poor teachers. But who bothers about them? Therefore, I would inform my hon. friend, Shri Dwivedi, that if the lawyers change their mode of operation, if the courts change their mode of working, if the witnesses undergo some kind of moral transformation, if that happens, it would be all right. As long as that does not happen, I think the poor accused should have his own way to try to get out of the cluthes of law as well as he can. He should be given the freedom of choice, the freedom of action; he should not be saddled with any of those moral or social or any other kind of principles which will not help him to get justice done according to

his own needs, according to his own desires and according to his own wishes. Therefore, I whole-heartedly oppose the Bill moved by Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

Shri Gauri Shanker (Fatehpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the amending Bill which has been brought forward by my hon. friend.

First of all I would like to object to the remarks which have been made against the lawyer class by the hon. Mover of the Bill. He had the audacity to say in this House that generally the lawyers themselves are not speaking the truth. I objected to it then. I think the lawyer class or any of them is not actually telling lies. That is not part of their profession that they are doing. The hon. Mover of this amending Bill wants certain words to be deleted.

Mr. Speaker: If the lawyer says that he is not to blame, if the professor says that he is not to blame, if the witness says that he is not to blame and the judge is never to be blamed, who is to blame then?

Shri Gauri Shanker: That is quite correct. But my hon. friend, the mover of the Bill, is probably thinking of some ideal circumstances where *dharma* and nothing else can prevail.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: We have to create them amongst ourselves.

Shri Gauri Shanker: Coming to the actual amendment, I am afraid, if this amendment is accepted, we have to change the entire framework of our law, the law courts will have to be closed and there will be no necessity for engaging lawyers. The hon. Mover of the Bill wants that the accused who has been implicated in a case should come forward and speak the truth. If that is done, naturally, there will be no necessity for law courts or lawyers.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Probably he has misunderstood me. What I want is that we should not give legal sanction to his speaking an untruth. He may speak the untruth, he has the liberty to do so, but we should not give legal sanction to any person to speak a lie. Here legal sanction has been given.

Shri Gauri Shanker: I never meant that. According to the principles of jurisprudence, a person who has been implicated in a certain offence and is brought as an accused is deemed to be innocent unless he is convicted. For that he has been given certain privileges. Those privileges go to the extent of saying something which is not true.

The hon. Mover of the Bill has suggested that there is no risk of his being prosecuted under section 193. I may just say that there is a clause under which he can be prosecuted. If any person comes and gives a statement on oath, then and then only he can be prosecuted. He can also be prosecuted if certain statements are found to be false. Under section 342 so many searching questions are put to the accused at the conclusion of the trial. I think if that clause is deleted, there will be much difficulty. He will not be able to find a fair trial. For instance, he is put all those questions which have been suggested by the prosecution witnesses and by those circumstances under which he has been implicated. If every time he is to give only such statements which, according to the hon. Mover of the Bill, should be true, it would be very hard for the accused to be defended.

I agree with what my hon. friend, Shri Sharma, has said. It would mean a change in the social structure. If the hon. Mover of the Bill is thinking of that sort of ideal and that high standard, then and then only such things can be fitted into and not within the present framework of the law.

Then there will be one more difficulty. As my hon. friend, Shri Raghunath Singh, has pointed out, there are certain other stages. How

[Shri Gauri Shankar]

can you put that check when a person is implicated and the Police Officer comes and interrogates him? His statement under section 162 is recorded. There too he is safeguarded. He can say anything, whether true or false. There is no bar. Then again when he is brought and is required to give his statement under section 353 he can say anything. As long as section 164 is there and as long as he is required to say, if he chooses, that he can make a confession, there is of course no necessity for deleting this clause. This has purposely been fitted there just to safeguard the interests of the accused.

Under these circumstances I would submit that it would be very unsafe for a person who has been implicated, falsely or otherwise, in certain circumstances, it would be very, very difficult and very hard for him to defend himself in a criminal trial, if he is not allowed to say certain things which are not true.

I feel the mover of this amendment has some sentimental objection to that word "false". If he has only sentimental objection, I think that sentiment cannot have any place in the present legal framework and the Code. It may have some place in the society outside. He is saying that he objects to the word "false" as it is there. But what do we find in our present society? We are all telling lies in our mutual talks and in our daily transactions.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Not all.

Shri Gauri Shanker: ..... and we do not object to that. And we cannot expect an utopian world, a world where we will have all high moral standards, just as the instance of Mahatma Gandhi was cited. It would be difficult for a lawyer or an advocate to practise if everyday were to speak the truth.

Mr. Speaker: So the lawyer must have this word "false" there in order to practise?

Shri Gauri Shanker: No, Sir. I respectfully submit that if everybody is to come forward and speak the truth there will be difficulty and the lawyers will have no chance.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: He agrees with what I say.

Shri Gauri Shanker: It is the clients who are responsible and it is not that the lawyers are instrumental in asking them to say such things. That is what I mean. And then, if the mover of the Bill...

Mr. Speaker: But the hon. Member at the same time maintains that the utility of the lawyer would only remain so long as the client speaks falsehood.

Shri Gauri Shanker: That is exactly so, I concede. There is no denying that fact. But that does not hold good in the case only of lawyers but in the case of all other professions and vocations in the present society.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: All? It is too sweeping.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Question.

Mr. Speaker: Now, when it is a reflection on others, there are cries. But when it relates to lawyers they are all quiet!

Shri Gauri Shanker: Then the mover of the Bill cited the instance of a certain case which led to acquittal in a murder case. There are different circumstances in each criminal trial which may lead to conviction or acquittal. That will not mean that we should delete these words just to show that we have no sanction, at least legislative sanction, behind it. I mean that a perusal of the entire Criminal Procedure Code and the entire Indian

Penal Code will go to show that this clause has not been safeguarded just to give a sort of high standard and for the clients or the accused or the witnesses to speak only the truth. So, as long as this framework continues, as long as there is no overhaul or entire change of this legal framework, it would not be proper to accept this amendment, and I oppose it very strongly.

Shri S. N. Chaturvdi *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: Is he also a lawyer?

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): No, Sir.

I am glad that my hon. friend who spoke last has admitted some affinity between the word liar and the word lawyer. Although he objected to the remarks made by Shri M. L. Dwivedi, ultimately he had to concede that that affinity exists.

I think the opposition to this Bill has gone wide off the mark. The purpose of the mover is not to bring a moral transformation of the society by the deletion of this clause, or to make people more virtuous or more truthful. The intention of my hon. friend Shri M. L. Dwivedi, I think, is that the law itself should not put its seal of sanction on speaking of falsehood. That is how I have understood the intention of the mover. I think that if, instead of completely deleting it, he had said "or by giving such answers as the accused may like", that would have been more acceptable. The amendment he has proposed to section 562 only means that in considering the punishment, apart from the antecedents of the accused and other circumstances of the case, the question whether he has given a truthful statement or not should also be taken into consideration. I do not think there is any need, before this amendment is accepted, for the complete transformation or change of our social structure or anything like that. It is a very innocent amendment and if the Government is agreeable to make the verbal alteration suggested above I think the intention of the Mover will be served and this stigma removed. It is a stigma on our law that it should give sanction to actual falsehood. I think, in this respect, the English law is much superior. It is much better that the accused is not compelled to make any statement rather than that he should be asked to make a statement and subsequently given a sort of license that he may speak untruth in a court of law.

With these words, I support the Bill with this amendment that, in the place of the words "or by giving false answers" the words "or by giving such answers as he likes." may be substituted.

Mr. Speaker: The discussion will continue next time. The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

17.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, May 12, 1962/Vaisakha 22, 1884 (Saka).

[*Friday, May 11, 1962/Vaisakha 21, 1884 (Saka)*]

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1164	Bridges on N.E. Railway	3909
1165	T.B. in N. E. F. A.	3909-10
1166	Bridge over Krishna near Korti	3910
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1168	Shifting of bridges from Sitimani Railway station	3911
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1182	Purchase of maize from Madhya Pradesh	3920-21
1183	Commemoration stamp	3921
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1185	Cracks in Railway bridges on Birmitrapur section of S.E. Rly.	3922-23
1186	Promotion on Railways	3923

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS AND CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 3923-34

Two adjournment motions given notice of by Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Ram Sewak Yadav and one calling attention notice by Shri Mani Ram Bagri regarding the collision between a goods train and a truck at a railway crossing near Anda railway station on the Eastern Railway resulting in several deaths, were taken up together

The Speaker withheld his consent to the two adjournment motions

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) made a statement in response to the calling attention notice

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 3934-40

(i) Shri Bishan Chandra Seth called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported arrival of Mr. Phizo in East Pakistan and the march of another group of hostile Nagas to Pakistan

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto

(ii Shri Bishan Chandra Seth called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported bomb explosion in the hall of the Municipal

COLUMNS

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*Contd.*

building at Vascodagama in Goa.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External affairs and Minister of Aotomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto . .

(iii) Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath called the attention of the Prime Minister to the charges of undiplomatic and prejudicial activity reportedly levelled against the Pakistan diplomats in Calcutta by the West Bengal Government .

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto . . . .

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER 3941-42

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Engery (Shri Jawaharlal Naehru) made a statement regarding the firing on an Indian policemen from the Chinese Trade Agency in Kalimpong on the 22nd March, 1962 . . . . .

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 3942-43

The following papers were laid on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Audit Report, Posts and Telegraphs, 1962 under article 151(1) of the Constitution . . .

(ii) Appropriation Accounts, Posts and Telegraphs, 1960-61 . .

(2) A copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Statement regarding the constitution of the Board of Trade . . .

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(ii) Certified Accounts of the Coir Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1959-60 and Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953

(3) A copy each of the following Rules, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961—

(i) The Income-tax (Certificate Proceedings) Rules, Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. S.O. 955 dated the 27th March, 1962, as corrected by Notification No. S.O. 1370, dated the 5th May, 1962 . . . . .

(ii) The Income-tax Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. S.O. 969 dated the 31st March, 1962, as corrected by Notification No. S.O. 1371 dated the 7th May, 1962 .

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL) 1959-60 3943

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) presented a Statement showing the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1959-60

ELECTION TO COMMITEE 3944

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S.K. Patil) moved for election of two Members of Lok Sabha to be members of the Indian Central Spices and Cashewnut Committee. The motion was adopted

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1962-63 3944—4029

Discussion on Demands for Grants, 1962-63 in respect of the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation commenced. The discussion was not concluded . .

COLUMNS

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS INTRODUCED 4030—34

(1) The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (*Amendment of sctions 405 and 406*) by Shri D. C. Sharma

(2) The Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (*Amendment of section (8)* by Shri D.C. Sharma

(3) The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (*Amendment of section 309*) by Shri D.C. Sharma

(4) The Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (*Amendment of section 46 and insertion of new section 53A*) by Shri D.C. Sharma

(5) The Gift-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (*Amendment of sections 22, 23, 25, 26 and 35*) by Shri D.C. Sharma

(6) The Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (*Amendment of sections 2 and 23 and omission of sections 19A etc*) by Shri D.C. Sharma

(7) The Subsidiary Banks Merger Bill, 1962 by Shri D.C. Sharma

(8) The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (*Amendment of section 3*) by Shri D.C. Sharma

(9) The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (*Amendment of section 15*) by Shri D.C. Sharma

COLUMNS

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS INTRODUCED—*contd.*

(10) The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (*Insertion of sections 34B and 250A and amendment of sections 224 and 237 etc.*) by Shri D.C. Sharma

(11) The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (*Amendment of section 92*) by Shri D.C. Sharma

(12) The Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (*Amendment of sections 14 and 20 and insertion of new section 48A*) by Shri Naval Prabhakar

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL WITHDRAWN

Shri S.C. Samanta moved for consideration of the Factories (Amendment) Bill (*Insertion of new section 9A*). He also replied to the debate. The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 4064—86

Shri M.L. Dwivedi moved for consideration of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, (*Amendment of section 342 and 562*) The discussion was not concluded

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1962/VAISAKHA 22, 1884 (SAKA)

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation